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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1939

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #133)

TOURISTS: A MAJOR
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by
Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Principally by virtue of its strategic location, Pennsylvania has today the third largest tourist business of any State in the Union. Authority for this high ranking is the United States Travel Bureau. As a matter of fact, our State's gross income of \$327,850,000 from tourists during 1937 (that being the most recent year for which official figures are available) makes the tourist business one of Pennsylvania's largest industries, larger than either of our famous and much-discussed anthracite and bituminous coal industries, and exceeding our entire agricultural income by some \$50,000,000.

Because it is almost impossible for southerners and westerners to get to the vacation resorts of New England, New York and New Jersey without crossing Pennsylvania, more tourists pass through Pennsylvania than through any other State.

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CLARK, L. J.

Pennsylvania's tourist business is today a major industry. The problem now is to maintain and increase the size of this industry. We have the necessary basic recreational resources -- green-clad mountains, rushing streams, ancient forests and historic shrines, to name but a few. We have in county planning and zoning the necessary power to protect and preserve these resources. We have in the splendid conservation and development work of the State Department of Forests and Waters and the State Fish and Game Commissions, ample proof that the State Government is doing its share toward making Pennsylvania a recreational leader.

While the State's active support and promotion of Pennsylvania's tourist industry supplies a timely stimulus; actually, the larger tourist industry the future can hold for us rests now more and more in the hands of local government and of civic-minded private capital. If local government will utilize the planning and zoning legislation now available for the protection of Pennsylvania roadsides; if private capital will develop the sort of recreational facilities vacationers need and want, facilities that will not conflict with the roadside and scenic resources' protection offered by planning and zoning, Pennsylvania will continue to grow in popularity as a vacationland, and Pennsylvania's tourist business will continue to increase in importance in the pattern of Pennsylvania industry.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #134)

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHANGING POPULATION
AND ITS EFFECTS UPON COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by
Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

Of vital importance to the future of Pennsylvania commerce and industry is the changing age distribution of our State's population. This change will necessitate a gradual shift of emphasis both in sales promotion and in type of manufactures.

Today there are fewer children under five in our State than at any time within the past thirty-five years. For the Nation as a whole, there are fewer children under five than at any time within the past twenty years. These facts are of direct importance to manufacturers of children's textiles, of prepared baby foods, of toys and sporting goods and of all products dependent upon infant or adolescent use because they indicate a diminishing market for these products.

On the other hand, the number of persons between fifteen and twenty

five is higher than at any previous period in our State or National history, and in Pennsylvania at least, this group is larger than any other present-day ten year age grouping. This group will continue to exist as the peak group, moving along through the years, and, as such, will furnish important marketing opportunities for those manufacturers willing and able to adapt their products to the population's advancing age.

How very great a change in the nature of age groups is now in the making may be illustrated by a single example: From the actual births recorded in our State for the past five years, the number of survivors ten years from now (age 10 to 14) will be 729,000. The number in that age group today is 864,000, and in 1930 was 984,000.

Barring migration gains and losses, there will, consequently, be 255,000 fewer children in the 10 to 14 year age group ten years hence than there were in 1930 and 135,000 fewer than there are today. These figures reflect a general condition common to all of our states save those of the deep south.

On the reverse side of the shield is the fact that the number of those aged 45 to 55 in Pennsylvania today exceeds those in 1930 by 209,000. The likelihood is that this number will continue to rise unless the State suffers serious losses by migration. Manufacturers who can adapt their products to the needs of this age group will find an increasing demand for their output.

While this article has dwelt entirely upon the commercial and industrial consequences of the advancing age of our population, our State's educational and social activities will be equally affected. Pennsylvania's changing population is an important factor in determining the over-all character of Pennsylvania's long-term planning program.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #135)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEWEST RESOURCE

At this time of the year many Pennsylvanians drive through hills and valleys admiring the scenic setting of the State. Others enjoy the more active recreation of fishing, hunting, camping and hiking. Although many people travel thousands of miles each year over the roads and railroads and spend weeks in tramping through the field and forest, no one has ever seen all of Pennsylvania. Few, indeed, have ever seen an entire county. The average man can not remember with a fair degree of accuracy, the location of valleys, streams, woodland and buildings within a radius of a mile from his home. The mind of man can not comprehend so great a picture.

For many years the engineer and map-maker have tried to overcome this handicap. Each year new maps are made and published, but large areas of the State remain unmapped except in the crudest outline form. Most people are able to understand the popular road map which shows the location of the major high-

ways, the principal streams, cities and boroughs. Some are able to interpret the maze of lines and symbols on topographic maps which represent the roads, streams, buildings, hills and valleys.

There is no limit to the amount of detail which can be shown on a map. Each year the engineer and map user demand maps at larger scales showing more detail; and each year the map-maker falls further behind in his effort to keep up with the demands made for his work. Cultural developments such as new homes, new roads, new factories, new farm lands and the demolition of the old have made most of the topographic maps of the State so obsolete that they are of little value. The making of maps is expensive, the number of qualified map-makers is small, and public appropriations for mapping have been allowed to lag. Many years would be required for making and revising maps which the engineer and planner need. Realizing these factors, the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, in a report entitled "The Status of Mapping in Pennsylvania", recommended in 1937 that an air photograph survey be made of Pennsylvania, including the necessary control and the construction of a mosaic of the entire State.

The report and recommendation were not made in time to receive proper consideration by the Legislature, the budget having previously been prepared, and no appropriations were made for such an air photograph survey. Meanwhile, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture contracted to have approximately 8000 square miles of the southeast portion of the State air photographed, the work being completed early in 1938.

The State Planning Board, being advised that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was preparing to have additional agricultural areas of the State air photographed, swung into action. Through inter-departmental conferences,

and long continued negotiations with Federal authorities, a cooperative agreement was evolved which provided for completing the air photography of the State. Four of the State departments and agencies contributed funds from their current budgets to finance Pennsylvania's share of the cost.

This cooperative program, begun in June 1938, is being rushed to completion. Of the 37,092 square miles covered by the cooperative agreement, approximately 7000 square miles remains to be air photographed. Contact prints have been received for 20 complete counties and portions of three additional ones, aggregating some 15,288 square miles. The photography in 22 other counties is essentially complete, and is now being checked for final acceptance.

The contact prints are all made from vertical photographs which are taken at elevations of approximately 15,000 feet. The prints are made at a scale of 1:20,000 or 1 inch equals 1667 feet. Two sizes of prints are used - 7" x 9" and 9" x 9" - depending upon the type of camera. These prints, together with photo indices, which indicate the location of the various prints, are maintained at the central files of the State Planning Board from which they are withdrawn by the cooperating departments and agencies.

It is expected that within the next few months air photographs of the entire State will be available. Thus it will be soon possible for the various officials of the State government to see all of Pennsylvania in miniature.

No longer will it be necessary to depend upon obsolete and inaccurate maps or fleeting memory to visualize any of the State. The wealth of cultural data contained on these air photographs far surpasses that which can be conveniently shown on maps.

Air photographs, supplemented by statistical data, may well become one of Pennsylvania's greatest resources. They will provide a common meeting ground for the engineer, the economist, the statistician, the planner and the statesman. On them it will be possible to visualize the mistakes of the past and the possibilities for the future. They will provide an inventory of the State which may be used as a base for coordinating the activities of government, reducing waste and obtaining the greatest benefit from our land.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #136)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

RECREATION POTENTIALITIES OF
STATE'S FORMER CANAL SYSTEM

Great potentialities for developing needed recreational facilities throughout the State exist in the rehabilitation of certain remaining portions of Pennsylvania's ancient canal system. Remnants of the State's once famous system of inland waterways, built during the early part of the 19th century, still exist, although the canals were largely abandoned after the development of the railroads..

While many of the old canal locks and bridges have fallen into ruin and long stretches of the canal beds have been filled in or otherwise obliterated, there are certain locations where portions of the canals remain in operating condition. In other cases, the canal structures could be restored at relatively small expense.

One of the first tunnels built in America is still in existence near

Lobanon, Pennsylvania. This tunnel carried the old Union Canal, which connected Middletown with Reading, over the summit dividing the Susquehanna and Schuylkill River Valleys.

These old canals have great historic interest to Pennsylvanians. Representative portions of them should be preserved for posterity as monuments to the engineering ability of our early Pennsylvania settlers. In addition to their value as historic monuments, in many cases they are valuable as potential recreational facilities. Where water can be maintained economically in sections of canal after restoration of locks, excellent possibilities for canoeing and barge parties would be provided. Skating in winter and swimming in summer could also be possible. An example of this use already exists in the sections of the Delaware Division Canal in Bucks County.

Instead of operating the locks which would be the main factor in cost of operation, canoe portages could be made at these points.

Two laws passed by the recent Legislature provide authority to the Department of Forests and Waters to accept and acquire by gift and to utilize for park purposes these abandoned canal properties. Provision is also made for the transfer of certain portions of such properties to the Department of Highways for the development of roads. These laws make possible the development ^{of} some of the old canals as State parks, parkways or roadside recreation areas. The location of other of these canal properties would make them suitable for local recreational use through acquisition and development by the cities, boroughs or counties in which they are located.

The time seems ripe for the development of a number of these areas with the assistance of C.C.C. and W.P.A. labor to provide needed recreational facilities for our own citizens and added attractions to stimulate Pennsylvania's tourist industry.

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Dear Sir,

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Yours faithfully,

Mr. J. H. Smith

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RELEASED FIRST TO PAPERS OF THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #137)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania leads the Nation in the production of chemical and agricultural lime, and is second only to Ohio in the manufacture and production of building lime. Much of this production is accounted for by the lime manufacturing operations carried on in the Nittany Valley, near Bellefonte. Lime is manufactured elsewhere in the State, but nowhere else to the extent that it is made there.

In their book, "Pennsylvania, A Regional Geography," Professors Raymond E. and Marion Murphy, of State College, say: "The limestone of Nittany Valley has long been an important resource. There are old lime kilns on some of the farms. In some cases such lime kilns are still in use, and one occasionally sees lime being burned in a heap or pile. Often, too, a field white with newly applied lime may be seen. The soils of the region are of high average fertility, but even in limestone regions the application

of lime is needed. Indeed, the local availability of limes as well as the relatively intensive use of the fertile soils of the limestone regions has resulted in a greater use of lime in those areas than is the rule where soils are less fertile."

Some 600 persons are employed in the quarrying and manufacturing activities of the three big lime companies near Bellefonte. The purest of the limestone is used for making chemical lime, which accounts for half of Pennsylvania's tonnage. Agricultural and building lime make up the remainder.

Limestone is present in varying quantities beneath most of the State. Besides flooring the larger valleys (such as the Nittany Valley) of the Ridge and Valley country, it is also the principal bedrock of the Lancaster, York and Chester Valleys in southern and southeastern Pennsylvania. At York are located two lime plants of more than local importance, while lime is burned for local use throughout the limestone country.

RELEASED FIRST TO PAPERS OF THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1939

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #138)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA SLATE LEADS NATION

Still another industry in which Pennsylvania leads the Nation is the production of slate. Nearly half the total value of all the slate produced in the United States comes from Pennsylvania quarries, our State leading Vermont - its nearest rival in this respect - by approximately 2 to 1 and every other state by more than 6 to 1.

With roofing slate leading the way by a wide margin, Pennsylvania slate serves a great variety of purposes, including structural, sanitary and electrical uses, bulletin boards, blackboards, school slates and billiard-table tops. Northeastern United States is, as might be expected, the principal market for Pennsylvania slate. This is due not only to the dense population of these states, but also to the low freight rates resulting from their proximity to the slate producing area.

The Pennsylvania Geological Survey has said that the term "slate"

implies four things: "(1) that the rock now called slate was originally laid down in beds or layers as a muddy sediment (clay), most commonly in the sea; (2) that it was subsequently buried under other rocks until it reached some depth beneath the earth's surface; then in response to pressure from the sides, new, sheet-like minerals were developed, arranged with their flat surfaces more or less parallel to each other; (3) that this parallelism of mineral texture gives the slate a tendency to break or 'cleave' along accordant, closely spaced, and very smooth planes, oriented without regard to the layers in which the clay was originally laid down; and (4) that the mineral particles of the finished slate are fine and dense." Slate's all-important property is cleavage. Through cleavage, it is possible to split the rock into the necessary thinness for roofing, blackboards, and similar products.

Besides the Lehigh-Northampton district, there is also a smaller producing area on the Pennsylvania-Maryland border in York County known as the Peach Bottom district. Here granules and slate flour are the chief output, although one company is now manufacturing roofing slate also.

The New York-Vermont district is Pennsylvania's principal competitor for National preeminence. The future of the Lehigh Valley producing area seems secure, however, with experts having declared that at the present rate of use, the State's slate reserves are considerably beyond the needs of the next two hundred years.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1939

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #139)

Prepared for (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by
Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Approximately one third of all the coke produced in the United States is accounted for by Pennsylvania ovens. In fact, this State is so preeminent in the industry that it turns out more than two and one-half times as much coke as its nearest competitor - Ohio.

All this is true in spite of the fact that a change in coke-making methods has virtually obsolesced the spectacular "beehive" ovens, so common in Pennsylvania a generation ago, and has scattered the industry to all parts of the country.

The name of Connellsville, a medium-size community in the southwestern portion of the State, has long been synonymous with coke-making, and at one time Connellsville was responsible for 61% of the entire Nation's coke production. During that period of a quarter century ago, there were almost 40,000 beehive ovens operating throughout the region, and at night

time their red glare in the darkened sky made a scene of fiery and awesome magnificence.

Since then, however, there has been a universal adoption of the by-product method of coke-producing as the by-product oven will not only extract more coke from a ton of coal (1380 lbs. to the beehive ovens 1300 lbs.), but will also redeem such valuable by-products as ammonia, tar, gas and light motor oil. In the transition from the beehive oven to the by-product oven, the role of the Connellsville region has shifted from that of a coke-making center to that of an area producing coal for the making of coke elsewhere. Nevertheless, beehive ovens still exist in the Connellsville district, being called upon to satisfy the demands of the steel industry at peak periods of production. Beehive ovens are easy to start and to shut down, and each oven is a separate unit in itself.

Pennsylvania's by-product coking plants are to be found today wherever large steel centers exist. At Clairton, near Pittsburgh, is the largest such plant in the world, and other large plants in the Pittsburgh area include those located on Neville Island, in the city of Pittsburgh itself and at Aliquippa. Johnstown has its Rosedale plant, and Bethlehem and Steelton are also represented with by-products' ovens.

Although used for other purposes, coke is primarily a blast furnace fuel, and so long as Pennsylvania retains its supremacy in the manufacture of steel, there is every reason to expect that it will continue its leadership in the production of coke.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is well known that this function is the arctangent function, i.e. $f(x) = \arctan x$.

2. In the second part, we consider the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is easy to see that this function is the logarithm of the square of the square root of $1+x^2$, i.e. $g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$.

3. In the third part, we consider the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation

$$h(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is easy to see that this function is the difference between the function $g(x)$ and the function $f(x)$, i.e. $h(x) = g(x) - f(x)$.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation

$$k(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^3}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is easy to see that this function is the difference between the function $h(x)$ and the function $f(x)$, i.e. $k(x) = h(x) - f(x)$.

5. In the fifth part, we consider the function $l(x)$ defined by the equation

$$l(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is easy to see that this function is the difference between the function $k(x)$ and the function $f(x)$, i.e. $l(x) = k(x) - f(x)$.

6. In the sixth part, we consider the function $m(x)$ defined by the equation

$$m(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^5}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is easy to see that this function is the difference between the function $l(x)$ and the function $f(x)$, i.e. $m(x) = l(x) - f(x)$.

7. In the seventh part, we consider the function $n(x)$ defined by the equation

$$n(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^6}{1+t^2} dt$$

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1939.

K N C W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #140)

Prepared for (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by
Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Department of Commerce.

Both in the manufacture of clay and non-clay refractories, and in the production of the basic materials from which they are made, Pennsylvania is the National leader. Refractories are heat-resistant materials used in the construction of furnaces for those industries, such as iron and steel, coke, and glass, where intense heats are necessary.

Fireclay is the substance from which clay refractories are made, and Pennsylvania accounts for 28% of the Nation's entire fire-clay production. Fireclay is usually found interlayered with bituminous coal, and, unlike other clays, it is usually mined instead of being dug from surface pits. The plateau country, particularly Clearfield County, with good deposits of exceptionally pure fireclay, is the center of the clay refractories industry in Pennsylvania, and our State has gained preeminence in the industry principally because of this region's

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proximity to the large metallurgical industries. The manufacture of refractories is the leading industry in the borough of Clearfield, and there may be seen the typical refractories' plant with its smokestacks, driers and kilns. Fireclay is not only made into fire bricks and other shapes, but it is also used in refractory cements.

Non-clay refractories are made from a hard sandstone (ganister), and these are known as silica brick. Approximately 75% of all silica brick manufactured throughout the United States comes from Pennsylvania, most of it from the Juniata Valley. The industry has centered in this valley (chiefly Blair and Huntingdon Counties) because there is not only an abundance of the necessary sandstone there but also because transportation facilities are good. The industry is a great deal more important than people realize. In 1937, it employed 2700 men in thirteen plants, and its value of product was \$8,760,500.

As to the future of the clay and non-clay refractories industries, the outlook for the latter is at the present time brighter. Deposits in the Juniata Valley and elsewhere possess reserves sufficient for an indefinite period.

The future of the clay refractories industry will be decidedly benefited if processes can be developed to remove the impurities which now make it necessary to discard or not mine at all large proportions of the available deposits.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1939

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #141)

Pennsylvania Leads Nation
in Manufacture of Glass

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's glass industry is a hundred million dollar business.

Bottles and jars, plate glass, glass tableware, window glass, lamps and chimneys, mirrors, decorative glass, cut glass and miscellaneous glass products all help to make Pennsylvania's manufacture of glass the largest of any state in the Nation. In 1937, the most recent year for which figures are available, Pennsylvania glass products were valued at \$100,416,300.

Although our State's glass industry is concentrated in the Pittsburgh area and surrounding counties, and to a lesser degree in the oil and gas producing counties to the north, large plants also exist in other sections of the State, notably Philadelphia, Wellsboro (Tioga County), and Emporium (Cameron County). Smaller plants employing from two to fifty

people, are to be found in eleven other eastern and central counties.

The Pittsburgh area has long been the leader in the manufacture of glass for a succession of reasons. The industry was established there in 1797 upon the discovery of large deposits of glass sand in the region. When bituminous coal displaced charcoal as the principal fuel used by the glass industries, the area became, very naturally, more strongly entrenched in its leadership. Good marketing conditions and excellent transportation facilities have enabled Pittsburgh and the surrounding country to retain this lead, despite the fact that the substitution of natural gas for coal as the glass-maker's fuel has expanded the industry throughout the State's entire natural gas belt. A great portion of the glass sand now used in the industry comes from Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties in the Juniata Valley.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 persons are employed by the glass industries of Pennsylvania. Of these, nearly 6000 are employed in making bottles and jars, which in 1937 were valued at \$31,458,700, while another approximate 6000 produce miscellaneous glass products, valued in 1937 at \$30,164,400. The manufacture of plate glass is the third largest division in the glass industry, employing 3500 persons and valued (1937) at \$16,649,500. Other classes with the approximate number of employes and the 1937 value are: glass tableware, 3000, \$6,878,600; window glass, 2000, \$6,818,000; lamps and chimneys, 2000, \$5,750,600; mirrors, 700, \$1,710,300; decorative glass, 225, \$687,100, and cut glass, 100, \$299,100.

The future of Pennsylvania's glass industry appears secure in a region where raw materials, skilled labor, marketing conditions and transportation facilities are so favorable as in western Pennsylvania.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #142)

PENNA'S SILK HOSIERY INDUSTRY
GREATEST IN UNITED STATES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

With an annual product value of more than one hundred million dollars, the manufacture of silk (and rayon) hosiery is not only our State's largest textile industry but it is also the largest silk hosiery industry of any state in the Nation. More than 40,000 persons are employed in Pennsylvania mills producing silk hosiery which in 1937, the most recent year for which figures are available, was valued at \$108,224,900.

The manufacture of silk hosiery is concentrated in the southeastern part of the State. In Philadelphia alone there are 65 plants employing more than 15,000 persons, while at Wyomissing, just outside Reading, is located the largest silk hosiery plant in the world. Twenty-seven other mills in the Reading-Berks County area contribute to a total employment in Reading's silk hosiery industry of 17,000 persons. Northampton County is another hosiery center with mills in Bangor, West Easton and Nazareth, and large plants are also

located in Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Wayne, Lebanon, Lancaster and York Counties. Beyond this eastern concentration, silk hosiery plants are found in Northumberland, Lycoming, Clearfield and Indiana Counties.

Unlike the silk weaving and silk threads industries, the manufacture of silk hosiery has no concentration in the anthracite regions. Philadelphia and Reading, the two great cities of the Schuylkill, are its centers, from which there is a radiation of plants to all parts of southeastern Pennsylvania and to a few counties farther north.

In their book, "Pennsylvania, a Regional Geography", Professors Raymond E. and Marion Murphy, of State College, discuss the beginnings and the present importance of the industry in the Reading area:

"One wonders why the textile industries, particularly hosiery manufacture, have become so important here. The answer seems to lie in the great influx of German and other immigrants, particularly during the latter part of the last century. Many of these people were skilled in the textile industries in the Rhine Valley, their homeland, so they have made excellent labor. Some made the machines for textile manufacture, and others operated them. But the largest factories . . . have come within recent years, largely since 1920, when large-scale demands developed for women's silk hosiery . . ."

In 1937, there were 159 silk and rayon hosiery plants located in Pennsylvania. These employed 42,537 persons who received salaries and wages totalling \$48,782,900. The capital invested in the plants was \$60,425,500.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #143)

PENNA ACCOUNTS FOR
5TH OF U. S. LEATHER

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Not generally known is the fact that within recent years Pennsylvania has jumped to the forefront of the Nation in the annual value of leather tanned, curried and finished. After running second to Massachusetts for a number of years, our State has finally passed the Bay State, and now leads it by more than 10%. Approximately a fifth of all the leather being tanned in the United States today is coming from Pennsylvania tanneries. 1937 product value for the State's tanning industry was \$70,088,900, an increase of 12% over the preceding year.

Two widely separated sections of the State -- Philadelphia and vicinity in the southeast, and the forest counties of the north -- are the industry's centers. In the latter are included Tioga, Elk, Clearfield, McKean, Clinton, Lycoming, Wyoming, Potter, Forest and Cameron Counties. Most of these

counties specialize in the tanning of sole leather. In 1937, Pennsylvania tanneries turned out more than 146,000,000 pounds of sole leather, of which 46,000,000 pounds came from Tioga County alone.

Philadelphia is also a large producer of sole leather, its 1937 total having exceeded 21,000,000 pounds, but the Quaker City's specialty is tanning the finer grades of leather, such as glazed kid, for quality shoes and products. A great portion of the hides and skins tanned in Philadelphia are imported, including cattle hides from South America and Kangaroo skins from Australia. Thus, Philadelphia's situation as a port city has had a great deal to do with its present preeminence in tanning.

Although Philadelphia became a tanning leader during the middle of the nineteenth century because of the availability of domestic tanbark from Pennsylvania's vast oak and hemlock forests, the city's tanneries no longer depend upon domestic tanbark but utilize imported tanning extracts and other chemicals instead. Also during the last century, Philadelphia was the center of origin of chrome tanning, a process making leather resistant to wetting and reducing the time required in tanning. Chrome tanning had been discovered by a chemist, Augustus Schultz, who found that Chromium salts produced an entirely new kind of leather, but it did not become practical until Robert Foerderer, a Philadelphia tanner, learned how to make chrome tanned leather soft and pliable.

In the northern Pennsylvania tanneries, the proximity of tanbark is a cardinal factor, and bark tanning is the method used for the production of the millions of tons of sole leather. At Elkland, in Tioga County, is located the largest tannery outside Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania's tanneries employ approximately 10,000 people receiving \$10,000,000 in salaries and wages.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #144)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by
Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

PENN'A LEADING NATION IN
MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINUM

One of Pennsylvania's fastest growing industries is the manufacture of aluminum products, and already our State turns out a greater annual value of such products than any other state in the Nation. In 1937, the most recent year for which figures are available, this amounted to \$34,440,835, an increase of 18% over the preceding year.

Westmoreland County, with three large plants employing 7300 men, is the industry's center. Two of these are located at New Kensington, one being the largest in the world. Outside of Westmoreland County, plants engaged in the manufacture of various aluminum products are found in Allegheny, Philadelphia, Mercer, York, Erie, Lancaster, Montgomery and Lackawanna Counties.

Although manufactured commercially for less than 40 years, aluminum enjoys a wide variety of uses. Approximately 70% of the aluminum used is accounted for by the cooking utensil, electrical conductor, building and transportation industries, but applications of the "wonder metal" extend into

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significance of the labels is given: (1) The label
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practically all branches of industry. Probably the most commonly known use for aluminum is the manufacture of cooking utensils, such as drip and percolator coffee pots, waterless cookers and other equipment familiar to the modern housewife's kitchen. In Pennsylvania more than \$10,000,000 worth of these utensils are manufactured annually.

A representative list of uses for aluminum would include structural materials, aircraft, streamlined trains, cables, aluminum paints, radio parts, transport tanks, foil wrappers and tubes, office furniture, bathroom fixtures, household appliances, closures for bottles and jars, printing inks and many others. Aluminum's two great properties are strength and lightness.

Although aluminum constitutes eight per cent of the earth's crust, and is present in many silicate rocks and minerals, it can be extracted in commercially feasible quantities only from bauxite. Ninety-six per cent of the Nation's annual production of bauxite comes from Arkansas, demonstrating the fact that manufactures^{rs} of aluminum products do not need to be close to their source of supply. Instead, the proximity of large markets, good transportation facilities, labor supplies, and cheap fuel are as important to the aluminum industry as to so many other industries in which Pennsylvania is the Nation's leader.

More than 7700 persons are employed in the State's aluminum products' industries. They receive salaries and wages of \$8,550,200 from an industry in which \$9,350,700 is invested. With a constantly increasing number of uses for aluminum predicted by experts, the industry seems destined to have an extremely bright future.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #145)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by
Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board, Pennsylv-
vania Department of Commerce.

For many years the National leader in the manufacture of cigars, Pennsylvania is today firmly entrenched in its leadership with an output valued at one third of the entire United States production. The annual value of Pennsylvania cigars exceeds \$60,000,000, and the industry gives employment to 20,000 persons.

Philadelphia alone produces a greater annual value of product than any single state, although that city's total production value is only slightly more than half that of Pennsylvania as a whole. In 1937, fifty-eight Philadelphia factories, employing 8,575 persons, turned out cigars valued at \$32,297,200.

Following Philadelphia in rank are York and Luzerne Counties. Although the total cigar production of these two counties is almost equal (in 1937, \$7,562,200 for York; \$7,240,700 for Luzerne), the pattern of manufacture in each is decidedly different. York County has about seventy-five cigar factories, situated in a great many boroughs and townships throughout the southern reaches of

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the county. Luzerne County has only two factories. York County factories employ more than 4,000 persons; Luzerne County about 2,000. The difference in the number of factories and employes is accounted for by the fact that York County has, in addition to several large factories, a great many small plants engaged in the manufacture of hand-made cigars, while Luzerne County has the second largest factory in the State producing machine-made cigars exclusively.

Counties running fourth and fifth in cigar manufacture are Lancaster and Lehigh. In 1937, Lancaster County had fourteen plants, 909 employes and a product value of \$3,431,000. Lehigh had five plants, 977 employes and a product value of \$3,037,100. Other counties where cigars are an important manufacture include Lackawanna, Dauphin, Berks, Allegheny, Adams, Northumberland, Lebanon and Bucks.

An interesting phase of Pennsylvania's cigar industry is the contribution made by Pittsburgh. There, eleven plants, employing nearly 400 persons, are kept busy manufacturing not ordinary cigars but square-ended cheroots and the celebrated Pittsburgh stogies. This latter smoke, a long slender cigar, is a favorite of Pittsburghers, and many former residents of the city have their stogies shipped to them. The annual value of Pittsburgh's cheroots and stogies exceeds \$600,000.

With nearly two thirds of all the cigar filler used in the United States coming from the tobacco fields of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania's cigar industry enjoys not only the many advantages to industry offered by the State, such as good location, large supplies of labor and superior transportation facilities, but also the added advantage of proximity to the industry's source of supply. Pennsylvanians can well look forward to their State's continued leadership in this important industry.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #148)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania is an industrial Empire within itself.

Because it is our own State and because we are also citizens of so vast a country, it is difficult for many of us to realize that Pennsylvania has the characteristics and problems of a great nation.

Yet our State has within its borders resources of the kind which world powers desire and which, if placed within the heart of Europe or Asia, might have changed the whole current of modern history.

Pennsylvania is of itself almost a complete economic unit. If necessary, it could feed itself and half a dozen of its neighboring states and could supply them with the necessities of modern civilized life.

Last year its expenditure for public education was three times as great as that of the imperial government of Japan and more than twice that of the

- MORE -

Republic of France. Its population lacks by a few hundred thousand of being as large as that of the Dominion of Canada, and exceeds that of Demark and Sweden, or that of Australia and New Zealand.

If it is our notion that the old and crowded nations of Europe, where men have lived together for many thousands of years, have problems of congestion unknown to our new land, a brief look into the facts of our own and of other populations will dispel the illusion. In density, in number of human beings per square mile, which for Pennsylvania is today close to 227, our State exceeds Poland, Portugal, Spain, Palestine, Manchuria, Turkey, Norway, Demark, Sweden, Scotland, Ireland and France.

Our resources, both human and material, are not uniformly distributed, and because of this fact, the development of all the parts of our Commonwealth does not proceed, and cannot be expected to proceed, from natural forces alone, at a uniform pace. This fact causes great differences of opportunity sometimes to develop, as is inevitably true of any great area in which human beings are attempting to adjust themselves to changing conditions of State and nation, in a rapidly moving economic world. Analysis of this condition shows the need for continued State action to attack these problems.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #147)

PENNSYLVANIA'S MAMMOTH
RETAIL BUSINESS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Doing an annual business of two and a half billion dollars, more than 125,000 retail establishments are serving the needs of Pennsylvania's citizenry, according to the most recent U. S. Census of Business. This does not include the 40,000 odd service establishments, such as repair shops and custom industries which are considered as selling primarily a service.

The State's retail business gives employment to approximately a half million people, a fourth of whom are proprietors. In most counties, there are, as might be expected, more employes than proprietors. But in eight rural counties, there are more proprietors than employes. These counties are Forest, Fulton, Juniata, Perry, Pike, Snyder, Sullivan and Susquehanna.

The pattern of sales made by the stores of this State is noteworthy because of the per capita differences to be found in different counties. For instance, in Philadelphia, the per capita sales are \$337 per annum, which is

the highest of any county in the State. In the lowest county, however, the annual retail sales per capita are only \$93, which is far below the over-all State average of \$259.

The variation in these per capita totals is due in large part to the shopping habits of the people. In counties containing important cities, residents of surrounding counties come to these cities to purchase goods which for one reason or another they cannot or do not buy in their own smaller communities. The State Planning Board, in a report on this subject, says: "The family food basket is filled in the home markets; automobiles being sold at fixed prices are bought at agencies convenient to home; miscellaneous purchases are bought locally. But, on the other hand, National advertising and our contacts with the cities have made us style-conscious; we prefer to do our shopping in the city for clothes, curtains, furniture, rugs, pianos, and such other finer merchandise -- purchases made only after mature deliberation."

Considering only the major classifications of retail business, it is found that of every merchandising dollar spent in Pennsylvania, twenty-six cents goes for food, nineteen cents for general merchandise, twelve cents to the automotive group, and nine cents for apparel. These and other every-day purchases by people of this State make possible an over-all annual Pennsylvania payroll for the retail business of approximately three hundred million dollars.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #148)

Pennsylvania's Wholesale Business

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania's annual wholesale business is a two and three-quarter billion dollar proposition.

According to the most recent United States Census of Business, our State's wholesale net sales volume is \$2,741,012,000, -- more than a quarter of a billion dollars larger than the State's vast retail business. This is due to the fact that Pennsylvania wholesalers sell outside the State as well as in.

Philadelphia and Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) together account for 71% of the entire annual wholesale business, Philadelphia's share alone being almost 50% of the State's total. The Quaker City is one of only five cities in the United States that has an annual wholesale volume of more than a billion dollars, and Pittsburgh's wholesale business is noteworthy in that it is larger than that of either Cleveland or Baltimore, both of which have a greater population.

Third most important county is Dauphin (Harrisburg and vicinity) which has

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gained its high position through Harrisburg's strategic location as a distribution center for all of Central Pennsylvania. The ten leading counties of the State, together with the volume of their business and, in the case of the last seven counties, their most ^{/important} cities are: Philadelphia, \$1,325,154,000; Allegheny, \$729,764,000; Dauphin, \$84,065,000; Luzerne (Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton), \$59,543,000; Lackawanna (Scranton), \$50,306,000; Lancaster (Lancaster), \$44,201,000; Berks (Reading), \$34,958,000; Lehigh (Allentown), \$30,981,000; Northampton (Bethlehem and Easton), \$26,258,000, and Erie (Erie), \$22,064,000.

Many different types of wholesale operation are listed for Pennsylvania by the Census of Business. There are full-service and limited-function wholesalers, including wholesale merchants, convertors, importers and exporters, industrial distributors, drop shippers, mail-order wholesalers, retail-cooperative warehouses, and wagon distributors. Other types include manufacturers' sales branches and sales offices, bulk tank stations for petroleum, agents and brokers, and assemblers. These latter embrace country buyers of farm products, cream stations, cooperative marketing associations, grain elevators, and packers and shippers.

Pennsylvania wholesalers handle products of every conceivable description, the most important being: amusement and sporting goods, automotive products, beer wines and liquors, chemicals and paints, clothing and furnishings, coal and coke, drugs, dry goods, electrical goods, farm products, furniture and house furnishing, general merchandise, groceries, hardware, jewelry and optical goods, lumber and construction materials, machinery, equipment and supplies, metals and metal work, paper and its products, petroleum and its products, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies, and tobacco and its products. There is one wholesale establishment in Pennsylvania for every 18.4 retail places of business.

Nearly 100,000 persons, of whom 16.7% are women, are employed in the 10,000 wholesale establishments of the State. These establishments are operated by approximately 7,500 active proprietors and firm members. Outside salesmen for Pennsylvania wholesalers are the highest paid in the Nation, receiving an average weekly wage of \$44.79, as compared with an average of \$38.52 for the United States as a whole.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #149)

POPULATION FACTS ON PENNA'S FARM GROUP

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania has a farm population whose density per square mile of farm land is nearly twice that of the United States as a whole. The National average is 20 residents per square mile of farm land; Pennsylvania's, 39. The latter ranges from a high of 79 in Philadelphia to a low of 19 (approximately the United States' average) in Potter County

The total farm population of Pennsylvania is nearly 1,000,000. These people live on 200,000 farms, occupying about 55% of the State's entire land area. Of the 67 Pennsylvania counties, 29 are above the State average in density of farm population. Armstrong County has a density exactly equal to the State average, and the remaining 37 counties are below this average.

Closely following Philadelphia in farm population density is Montgomery County with 75 persons to the square mile of farm land. Allegheny County ranks

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third, with 71, and others in the first ten are Delaware, 70; Lancaster, 61; Lehigh, 58; Bucks, Cambria and Northampton, 57 each; Schuylkill, 55. The remaining counties ranking above the State average are to be found either bordering or nearby these ten. The area of lowest density occurs in those Central Pennsylvania counties through which run the Allegheny Mountains, and in the extreme northeastern section of the State.

Strange as it may seem, only two of the first ten counties in farm density also rank among the first ten in total farm population. These are Lancaster and Bucks. In total farm population, Lancaster is the State leader with 50,135. York comes second with 39,372, and the remaining eight leaders are Berks, 31,962; Chester, 30,904; Westmoreland, 29,127; Washington, 27,087; Crawford, 25,642; Bucks, 25,219; Erie, 23,958, and Fayette, 23,046.

It is interesting to note that in only one of these counties (Crawford) does the ratio of farm population to total population run more than one-third. In Crawford County, 37.8% of the county's entire population is included in the farm group. Fulton County, with 68.9%, has the highest percentage of farm population of any county in the State. Juniata County is next with 49.2%, and other counties in which the ratio is more than one in three are Adams, 45%; Susquehanna, 44.8%; Tioga, 42.8%; Wyoming, 42.7%; Bradford, 42.6%; Bedford, 42.4%; Snyder, 41.8%; Potter, 40.4%; Sullivan, 40.2%; Perry, 39.8%; Wayne, 39.5%; Crawford, 37.8%; Greene, 34.8%.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #150)

PUBLIC LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Of every ten acres in Pennsylvania, the Department of Commerce finds one acre is in public ownership.

These public lands include State and National forests; State fish and game lands; State and National parks, monuments and historic areas; Federal recreation demonstration and rural resettlement areas, and county, city and township parks. Total acreage (1938) for all publicly owned lands in Pennsylvania is 2,769,393.

Far and away the greatest portion of all this acreage is accounted for by the government-owned forest areas. These total 2,066,135 acres, more than two-thirds of all public land in Pennsylvania. Second in size are the State game and fish lands, whose 593,444 acres of sportsmen's paradise include lands in fifty-seven of the State's sixty-seven counties.

MORE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the paper on the "Effect of the Temperature of the Body on the Rate of the Heart."

I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend the meeting of the Society on the 15th inst.

but I trust that you will be able to do so on the 16th inst.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,

W. D. HARRIS

Professor of Physiology

University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed are the papers referred to in your letter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,

W. D. HARRIS

Other State and Federal lands total 82,641 acres; and county, city and township parks and recreation areas embrace an additional 27,173 acres. This latter figure does not include school playgrounds.

Largest single public holding in the State is the Allegheny National Forest, including in its 432,121 acres large portions of three northwestern counties, - Elk, Warren and McKean. In fact, a survey by the State Planning Board shows that most of the land in public ownership is situated in the northcentral and northwestern sections of the State, with every one of the ten leading counties in this general region. Potter County contains the largest amount of public lands, 263,627 /acres. Next in order are Clinton County, 242,034; Elk, 219,405; Lycoming, 179,589; Centre, 146,388; McKean, 137,180; Cameron, 131,604; Warren, 122,323; Tioga, 116,292; Forest, 110,785. Much of the State's public land is held by the State and Federal governments for forest and watershed protection and for flood control.

From the foregoing it can be seen that the largest areas of public land are found in the counties where density of population is low. These public areas are almost entirely State and Federal holdings. On the other hand, local public holdings (county, city and township) are largest in the more highly urbanized counties. Philadelphia and Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) rank first and second with 7,584 and 6,630 acres respectively, followed by Lehigh County (Allentown), 2,489; Berks (Reading), 1,520, and Dauphin (Harrisburg), 1,166. According to the most recent available figures of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce these are the only counties with more than 1,000 acres each of locally-owned public lands.

Some sort of public holdings exist in sixty-six of the State's sixty-seven counties. Greene is the one county in which there is not a single acre of such land.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release # 151)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

THE FORESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

With 46% of all acreage in Pennsylvania classified as forest lands, our State is still very much "Penn's Woods," even though much of this land must be redeveloped.

Of the State's 26,692,480 acres, 13,194,869 were listed (1938) as forest areas. Translated into square miles, this means that 20,000 of the State's 45,000 square miles are considered forest lands. These figures are impressive, despite the fact that years of agriculture and lumbering have removed millions of acres of original forest land, because they show how much we have to work with in building up a forest acreage adequate to supply our needs for generations to come.

Most of Pennsylvania's forest lands are in private ownership, but State Department of Commerce figures show that more than 2,700,000 acres have passed into public ownership -- Federal, State and local -- for purposes of recreation, reforestation, flood control and other beneficial uses. Pennsylvania has 110

different tree species, and more than half of these can be classified as important timber trees. Our State is the meeting place for the northern and southern tree species, with the former to be found in the mountains and highlands, ranging southward, and the latter in the lowlands, extending northward.

Today's great forest areas exist on the highlands of the State, with the greatest concentration in northcentral Pennsylvania. A study by the State Planning Board has revealed that thirty of the State's sixty-seven counties are above the State average of 46% of total acreage in forest lands, and that ten of these thirty are more than 70% forest. Forest County, well named, leads the State with 89.47% of its area in forest. This lead is only the barest of margins, however, over Cameron County, which is 89.45% in forest land. Elk County, which separates Forest and Cameron, comes third with 87%, and Pike County, the only county of the first ten not in the northcentral area is fourth, 83.9%. The other "first ten" counties are Clinton, 82%; McKean, 81%; Warren, 76%; Potter, 73.47%; Clearfield, 73.44%, and Centre, 71%.

Lycoming County, with 538,236 acres in forest, has the largest total acreage of forest land of any county in the State, although this acreage is not quite 70% of the total county area. Clearfield comes second at 536,825; Centre County third, 521,377; McKean County fourth, 512,843; Potter fifth, 503,756; Clinton sixth, 460,017; Elk seventh, 449,828; Warren eighth, 440,286; Huntingdon ninth, 383,865, and Tioga tenth, 366,999. These ten counties alone account for more than a third of the State's entire forest area, although they represent less than 25% of the State's entire area.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1939

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #152)

Pre-Viewing the 1940 Census

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Barring some unforeseen major development, the 1940 U. S. Census should reveal officially that for the first time in history Pennsylvania's population has passed the 10,000,000 mark.

This is the principal finding shown by a State Department of Commerce straight line projection to 1940 of a population estimate for 1937 made by the State Planning Board.

In 1930, the U. S. Census disclosed a total population for Pennsylvania of 9,631,350. By 1937, this figure had climbed, according to the Planning Board estimate, to 9,984,071. A projection of these totals through 1940 gives a State growth rate of 5.23% for the decade.

Forty-eight of the State's sixty-seven counties are expected to exceed this growth rate, with the anticipated growth in some counties running as high as 18% to 39%. County projections of the 1930-1937 rate of growth to 1940 would indicate

- MORE -

that Cameron County will register the largest rate of growth, 38.97%, with Pike second, 25.42%; Wyoming third, 20.81%; Fulton fourth, 19.85%; Delaware fifth, 18.90%; Greene sixth, 18.77%; Centre seventh, 18.64%; Butler eighth, 18.37%; Lebanon ninth, 18.31%, and Forest tenth, 18.14%. This does not mean that these counties are expected to show the largest population gains, but rather the largest rate of growth.

Another important indication of the estimate is that thirty-nine counties will show a larger rate of growth in this decade than they did in the last. This list includes every one of the twenty counties which lost population in the "twenties".

It must be remembered, however, that the world-shaking events of recent months are already affecting the picture of industrial activity in Pennsylvania, with the result that some of the trends shown in the 1937 population estimate may be upset.

The rate of change in population, when analyzed as to causes and effects, constitutes perhaps the most important contribution to planning research. Pennsylvania's population gained 5,000,000 in fifty years (1870-1920) and practically all the gain occurred in urban communities.

The stability of population is also of great significance in planning for both community and the State. The budgeting of expenditures for governmental services can be seen to be greatly affected by over or under-population of areas within the State. To this end it becomes necessary to provide population inventories at more frequent intervals than the regular Federal ten-year censuses provide. The 1937 Planning Board estimate, from which the projected 1940 estimate has been made, is the fourth (first for 1933) such attempt of the Board's staff to arrive at some reasonably reliable mid-census estimates of Pennsylvania's population.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1969

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #153.)

Pennsylvania's Land Values

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by
Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Privately-owned taxable real estate in Pennsylvania has a true valuation of more than eleven and a half billion dollars.

This fabulous sum -- \$11,534,244,000 to be exact -- represents \$1155.26 worth of such real estate for every man, woman and child in the State. The land itself, according to a State Planning Board survey for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, has an over-all per acre value of \$447.69.

The latter figure is especially interesting because it constitutes the average of a spread ranging by counties from \$40,941.24 per acre in Philadelphia down to \$13.59 in Sullivan. Naturally, there exist properties not only in Philadelphia but elsewhere throughout the State which would dwarf the figure of \$40,000 per acre; but for counties as a whole, Philadelphia's average is eight times greater than the next highest -- Delaware at \$4932.93. Delaware County, with high-value residential properties its outstanding characteristic, is the largest of Philadelphia's "bed-

room counties". Immediately following Delaware in per acre value comes Allegheny (Pittsburgh and vicinity) with \$4801.79, and others in the first ten are: Montgomery, \$1931.22; Northampton, \$927.64; Lehigh, \$919.99; Berks, \$853.68; Lackawanna, \$839.41; Beaver, \$683.76, and Luzerne, \$669.27.

Approximately 70% of all taxable real property in the entire State is accounted for by the ten leading counties, with two counties alone -- Philadelphia and Allegheny -- having almost 50% of the State total. Philadelphia tops the State at \$3,043,408,000, followed by Allegheny, \$2,196,196,000; Montgomery, \$593,043,000; Delaware, \$582,520,000; Luzerne, \$371,326,000; Berks, \$285,734,000; Lancaster, \$244,210,000; Westmoreland, \$245,964,000; Lackawanna, \$235,430,000, and Northampton, \$220,477,000.

These figures represent the assessed values for 1937 corrected to show true value. An analysis of them by the State Planning Board reveals that the county ranking order of true valuation of taxable property corresponds very closely to the order of population density.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1939

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #154.)

The Status of the Pennsylvania Farmer

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

On this Thanksgiving Day, the Pennsylvania farmer has much for which to be thankful.

In three out of four instances, he owns his own farm, although the National average is less than one in two. Of these owner-operated farms, just about half are entirely free from debt, as compared with the United States figures of only three debt-free farms in ten. And, if he is a tenant farmer, his standard of living is almost on a par with that of the owner-operator; striking contrast to tenant farmer conditions in many other sections of the Nation.

Of the 191,274 farms in this State (1935 United States Farm Census), 76.3% are operated by their full owners, 17.8% by tenants, 4.8% by part owners and 1.1% by managers. For the United States as a whole, only 47.1% are full-owner operated, with nearly as many, 42.1%, being farmed by tenants. United States figures for

part-owner and manager operation are 10.1% and 0.7% respectively.

A State Planning Board survey for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses the fact that Pennsylvania is not only far above the United States average in percentage of full-owner operators, but is also higher in this respect than any one of the six states touching its borders - New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio. Such a record is a real tribute to the sagacity and industry of the Pennsylvania farmer.

In like manner, most tenant farming in Pennsylvania is as different from tenant farming in many other sections of the Nation as day is from night. Although the State has sub-marginal tenant farms just as it has sub-marginal owner-operated farms, nevertheless, according to the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture, the tenant operator enjoys almost as high a percentage of modern conveniences as his brother farmer, the owner-operator. Pennsylvania's greatest concentrations of tenant farming are found in the central and southwestern portions of the State.

In the five year period between the two most recent United States Farm Censuses (1930 and 1935), the average Pennsylvania farm mortgage dropped approximately \$300, the amount of the mortgages themselves fell more than \$20,000,000, and the number of mortgaged farms declined almost 1,400, although the total number of farms in the State increased approximately 19,000.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1939

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #155.)

Our State's Industrial Pattern

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania is the only State in the Nation possessing two counties, each in a separate industrial area, with an annual industrial production of more than a billion and a half dollars.

But even this noteworthy record tells less than half the story of why Pennsylvania is the greatest industrial State in the Union. These two counties -- Allegheny (Pittsburgh and vicinity), with \$1,569,734,300, and Philadelphia, with \$1,521,529,400 -- account for less than 46% of the State's \$6,883,979,900 annual industrial production total (1937, most recent available figures). The other 54%, according to a State Department of Commerce survey, is made up from an industrial pattern that includes fifteen counties with an annual production of more than one hundred million dollars, and an additional twenty-one above the twenty-five million mark. Only two Pennsylvania counties, both outstandingly rural, have an annual industrial production of less than a million dollars.

Following Allegheny and Philadelphia in rank come Beaver County, \$280,786,600;

Delaware, \$277,540,500, and Westmoreland, \$200,198,200. Other counties of more than a hundred million are Montgomery, \$192,983,500; Washington, \$184,052,900; Luzerne, \$173,401,700; Berks, \$164,786,000; Mercer, \$156,343,000; Erie, \$146,237,100; Northampton, \$136,750,800; Lancaster, \$131,980,600; York, \$125,982,700; Cambria, \$123,500,900; Dauphin, \$120,810,600, and Lehigh, \$105,875,200.

An examination of this list, together with the list of the seven counties -- Lackawanna, Lawrence, Schuylkill, Blair, Fayette, Chester, and Butler -- having an industrial production of fifty to one hundred million dollars, reveals four distinct concentrations of industry. These are the southeastern, whose pattern of manufacturing radiates from Philadelphia north to Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, and west to Lancaster, York and Harrisburg; the northeastern, or anthracite, ranging southward from its twin centers, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, into the coal towns of Schuylkill and lower Northumberland counties; the northwestern, which is principally the city of Erie, and last, but far from least, the southwestern, or "industrial valleys", spreading north, east, south and west from its hub, Pittsburgh.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #156.)

Pennsylvania's Industrial Investment

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

More than four and a quarter billion dollars are invested in Pennsylvania industry.

And every dollar of this tremendous total -- \$4,359,415,500 -- whether invested in steel mills, coal mines or any one of the State's 322 different industries, represents faith in Pennsylvania; a faith that has made our State industrially supreme.

Allegheny County (Pittsburgh and vicinity) leads the State in its industrial investment, the county's wide range of manufacturing - dominated, of course, by the mammoth metal industries - being capitalized at almost a billion dollars. Second at slightly less than three quarters of a billion dollars is Philadelphia, which, according to a State Department of Commerce survey, has a more diversified

pattern of manufacture than Allegheny but one requiring less capital investment. Then come ten of the State's more prominent industrial counties, all of which top the hundred million mark in capital invested.

The complete roster of these counties, together with the capital invested in each (1937, most recent available figures), is as follows: Allegheny, \$959,662,100; Philadelphia, \$739,555,400; Luzerne, \$198,247,000; Beaver, \$193,959,580; Delaware, \$169,551,600; Washington, \$156,578,200; Cambria, \$140,297,200; Westmoreland, \$127,756,900; Northampton, \$117,850,300; Lackawanna, \$113,710,600; Montgomery, \$110,627,200, and Berks, \$101,345,100. Eight other counties -- Schuylkill, York, Erie, Lancaster, Dauphin, Mercer, Blair and Lehigh -- have an industrial investment of more than fifty million dollars each.

For the State's twelve major classes of industry, metals and metal products (which include the vast iron, steel and aluminum industries) lead in capital invested with \$1,789,389,100. Mine and quarry products (principally coal) are second, \$750,342,500, followed by textiles and textile products, \$355,665,400; food and kindred products, \$314,217,700; chemicals and allied products, \$276,543,200; paper and printing industries, \$244,856,800; clay, glass and stone products, \$174,056,800; railroad repair shops, \$135,099,500; lumber and its remanufacture, \$54,614,000; leather and rubber goods, \$53,639,600, and tobacco and its products, \$21,807,200. Miscellaneous products, the twelfth major classification, which includes a variety of products not classified elsewhere, total \$189,183,700 in their capital investment.

A survey by the State Planning Board for the State Department of Commerce discloses that Pennsylvania's industrial investment is 63.3% of the annual value of her industrial product. This ratio varies widely throughout the State, however, ranging from a high of 329% in Greene County to a low of 25.6% in Tioga County.

FOR RELEASE FIRST TO PAPERS OF THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1939

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #157.)

Pennsylvania's Industrial Wage Earners

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

The number of employes per manufacturing establishment in Pennsylvania is 10% higher than the National average.

According to a survey made by the State Planning Board for the State Department of Commerce, the average for the United States as a whole is slightly below 52 wage earners per plant and for Pennsylvania, 73. This is due, of course, to the preponderance in our State of the large volume industries -- such as metal manufactures and textiles -- whose gigantic operations employ thousands of persons in a relatively few number of plants.

On the other hand, should one wonder why the average is only 73, the explanation lies in the many thousands of manufacturing establishments, most of them local in character, with but a few employes each. Altogether, there are in

Pennsylvania 954,340 persons employed in 13,084 manufacturing establishments (1937 U. S. Census of Manufactures, most recent available figures).

The State's twenty leading manufacturing industries in number of wage earners are: steel work and products, 165,952; hosiery, 46,444; electrical machinery and supplies, 33,792; bread and bakery products, 27,978; glass products, 17,728; cigars, 17,571; machine shop products, 16,442; machinery not otherwise classified, 14,769; shirts, 14,115; newspapers and periodicals, 13,733; men's and boys' clothing, 13,187; boots and shoes, 12,942; rayon woven goods, 12,358; book and music publishing, 12,180; office and store equipment, 11,021; silk throwing and spinning, 10,439; non-electrical heating and cooking appliances, 9,768; clay products, 9,727; petroleum refining, 9,390, and motor vehicles' bodies, 9,009.

Of these, silk throwing and spinning has the largest proportion of the Nation total, 78.1%. Steel work and products comes next with 34.6%, followed by cigars, 31.2% and hosiery, 30.6%. Others with a high percentage of the National total are shirts, 25.3%; glass products, 22.5%, and rayon woven goods, 21.4%. All but three of the twenty industries have a higher percentage of the National total than the State's proportion of the National population.

RELEASED FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #158)

Pennsylvania's Farm Lands

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

More than half of Pennsylvania's total land area is in farms, and of this farm land, the State Planning Board finds that approximately three-fifths is classified as improved acreage.

Specifically, of Pennsylvania's 28,805,331 acres, 15,855,343 are farm lands; and of these latter, 9,408,000 are improved. Improved farm acreage includes land which is already under cultivation or which is capable of being put into immediate cultivation.

Thirty-eight of the State's sixty-seven counties are above the State-wide average of 55.3% total land in farms. Greene County ranks highest, its proportion being 91.8%. Lancaster County comes next at 86.2%, followed by York, 86%; Washington, 85.3%; Montour, 84%; Mercer, 81.5%; Adams, 81.3%; Erie, 80.7%; Crawford, 80.6%, and Susquehanna, 78.9%.

Consideration of the location of these counties discloses three major

concentrations: the southwestern, including Greene and Washington; southcentral, including Lancaster, York and Adams, and the northwestern, including Mercer, Erie and Crawford. The lowest percentage of farm land to total county area is found in the mountain counties of northcentral Pennsylvania, one county having but 7.6% of its acreage in farms.

In ranking the first ten counties as to total improved farm acreage, five of the above list reappear. With 397,000 acres listed as improved, Lancaster County is the State leader; York being second with 355,000 acres; Washington third, 338,000 acres; Bradford fourth, 317,000 acres; Berks fifth, 297,000 acres; Chester sixth, 273,000 acres; Crawford seventh, 261,000 acres; Westmoreland eight, 260,000 acres; Greene ninth, 251,000 acres, and Franklin tenth, 248,000 acres. Of the five counties — Bradford, Berks Chester, Westmoreland and Franklin — included in this list but not appearing in the "first ten" listing of counties with the highest percentage of farm land to total area, all but one, however, are in the second ten. Highly urbanized Westmoreland County is the lone exception, ranking 32nd.

After constantly expanding for many years, Pennsylvania's farm land has within recent years declined in total area, chiefly in the less prosperous farming regions. With this decline has come, however, more and more intensive farming, for while the average farm size has been decreasing substantially the per farm acreage of improved land has experienced a very slight decline.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1939.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #159)

Pennsylvania's Farm Values³

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

With their 15,855,343 acres having an average value of \$54 an acre, the farms of Pennsylvania boast a total worth of nearly a billion dollars.

According to a survey made by the State Planning Board for the State Department of Commerce, the per acre figure embraces, by counties, a wide range of values -- from an average of \$1,412 an acre ^{/for farm land} in Philadelphia, the highest county in this respect, down to only \$15 to \$18 an acre in some of the mountain counties. In total value of farm land, however, Lancaster County is the leader, with \$80,112,558 of the State's \$861,707,000.

Twenty-three counties are above the State average of \$54 an acre, although, for obvious reasons, no county has anywhere near the per acre average value of Philadelphia. Montgomery and Delaware Counties, both of which border the Quaker City, are second and third, with \$228 and

\$212, respectively. Allegheny (Pittsburgh and vicinity), the only county outside of eastern Pennsylvania ranking among the first ten, is fourth, \$172, followed by Chester, \$137; Bucks, \$135; Lancaster, \$116; Lehigh, \$90; /Northampton, \$84, and Lackawanna, \$76. Other counties ranking above the State average include Lebanon, Berks, Luzerne, Erie, Lawrence, York, Westmoreland, Beaver, Carbon, Cumberland, Schuylkill, Dauphin, and Butler.

Approximately 40% of the entire State total of farm land value is accounted for by the ten leading counties. Following Lancaster County, whose value was given above, is Chester County, with \$53,358,562. Montgomery comes third, \$42,184,837; Bucks fourth, \$38,145,102; Allegheny fifth, \$32,681,850; York sixth, \$30,768,892; Berks seventh, \$27,359,631; Erie eighth, \$25,117,378; Westmoreland ninth, \$24,409,185, and Washington tenth, \$22,257,095. Of this list, the only county not appearing in the list of twenty-three above average counties in per acre value is Washington, whose \$47 per acre gives it a ranking of 28th. Only two counties, Cameron and Forest, have a total value of farm land less than a million dollars each.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1940.

K N C W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #160.)

THE MEN AND WOMEN IN
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

By virtue of a three to one employment margin, Pennsylvania manufacturing continues to be dominated by men.

True it is that the ladies have captured in point of employment two of the State's major manufacturing industries -- textiles and tobacco products -- as well as a half dozen counties, but for the State as a whole the ratio of male employees to total manufacturing employment is 75.11%, a comfortable lead.

In fact, a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses that in twelve counties more than nine out of every ten such employees are men. Forest County, with 98.94%, an almost perfect record, ranks as State champion from the masculine point of view. On the other

hand, counties in which the edge goes to the women include Cameron, Schuylkill, Wayne, Juniata, Luzerne and Snyder. (Should the men wonder why Schuylkill and Luzerne appear on this list, the answer lies in the fact that the extractive industries -- mining, oil recovery and quarrying -- were not included in the Planning Board survey, which dealt only with industries engaged in manufacturing.)

It is in the "rugged" industries, such as steel-making, other metal production, oil refining, leather tanning, railroad repair shops, and others, that the men show to the best advantage. Western Pennsylvania is the stronghold of male manufacturing employment for of the twelve counties with 90% or more male employes, only two are outside this area. These two, however, -- Wyoming County in the northeast with 96.66% and Fulton County in the southcentral with 96.42% -- are definitely dominated by the men. Besides Forest, Wyoming and Fulton, others in the "big twelve" are Greene, 95.98%; Beaver, 94.67%; Clarion, 94.05%; Mercer, 93.64%; Venango, 93.60%; Warren, 93.50%; Butler, 92.96%; Cambria, 90.58%, and Lawrence, 90.43%.

This finding of western preeminence is further backed up by a listing of twenty-four other counties ranking above the State average (75.11%), only one-fourth of which are east of the main stream of the Susquehanna River. This list includes Elk, Westmoreland, Blair, Washington, Bedford, Allegheny, Tioga, Indiana, Centre, Delaware, Erie, Clinton, Clearfield, Armstrong, Fayette, Potter, Montour, McKean, Jefferson, Monroe, Bradford, Susquehanna, Chester and Crawford.

It is apparent that Horace Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man", has been heeded in the Keystone State, at least so far as manufacturing is concerned.

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Figure 1. The effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of α -methylstyrene initiated by TiCl_4 in CH_2Cl_2 at -78°C . The polymerization was carried out in the presence of 0.01 mole of TiCl_4 and 0.01 mole of CH_2Cl_2 in 10 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The initial concentration of the monomer was varied from 0.01 to 0.1 mole/l. The polymerization was carried out for 10 min. The polymerization was carried out in the presence of 0.01 mole of TiCl_4 and 0.01 mole of CH_2Cl_2 in 10 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The initial concentration of the monomer was varied from 0.01 to 0.1 mole/l. The polymerization was carried out for 10 min.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #161)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

With the most recent adjusted figures showing the State's annual birth rate at 15.7 per 1,000 population and the death rate 11.2, the number of births in Pennsylvania now exceeds the deaths by approximately 45,000 a year.

For the most part, it is in the rural sections of the State that both birth and death rates are highest. Forty-five counties, most of them definitely rural, exceed the State birth rate figure. Clarion County ranks highest, with 23.1, followed closely by Centre and Fulton, 22.7 each; Mifflin, 22.2; Forest, 21.6; Snyder, 20.4; Bedford, 20.4; Somerset, 20.2; Clinton and Clearfield, 20.1 each. Besides these "first ten", one other county, Cambria, has a birth rate of 20 per 1,000 population.

Oddly enough, Pike, one of the State's most rural counties, has the lowest birth rate, 8.5. Next lowest are two counties in the Philadelphia suburban area, Bucks, ranking sixty-sixth with 12.9, and Delaware, sixty-fifth with 13.3. Other counties with low birth rates include Dauphin (Harrisburg and vicinity), Berks

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(Reading and Vicinity), Philadelphia, Lackawanna (Scranton) and Lehigh (Allentown and vicinity). Allegheny (Pittsburgh) rates forty-seventh with a mark of 15.5, just two-tenths short of the State average.

Thirty-eight counties have a higher death rate than the State average.

The trends in the birth and death rates of our State during the past thirty years are revealed in a population study made by the State Planning Board, showing that in 1910 there were 203,510 births, or 26.5 per 1,000 population. The largest number occurred in 1921, but the rate was only 25.9. By 1930 the number and rate had dropped to 189,458 and 19.6 respectively. This indicates the slowing up in reproduction, affecting not only the aggregate but the composition of the population as well.

The death rate is moving in the same direction, although not quite so rapidly as the birth rate. In 1906 there were 114,435 deaths, or 16.0 per 1,000 population. In 1910, the number had risen, but the rate was only 15.6. The influenza epidemic of 1918 contributed substantially to the record high general death rate of 22.0. Two years later this rate was cut down to 13.8 and 1930 showed 111,606 deaths, or 11.6 per 1,000 population. The downward trend continued and in 1937 reached 11.2.

The excess of births over deaths, or the "natural increase", has varied widely but on the whole it indicates that this source of future population is diminishing. Between the census of 1920 and 1930 the State gained 911,333 persons, but the natural increase for the decade would have been 967,788.

In this connection, results of the 1940 United States Decennial Census of population, which gets underway on April 1, will be of special interest.

44

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #162)

Planning and Industry

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

An important step for any Pennsylvania community interested in assuring a healthy and orderly industrial growth is prompt and effective local planning.

To date, sixty-seven municipalities, including thirty-five cities, twenty-four boroughs, three counties and five first-class townships have taken such action, through the appointment of local planning commissions. Moreover, the important relationship between the State-wide problems of industry and the program of the State Planning Board has been considerably strengthened with the merging of the Planning Board into the State Department of Commerce.

That the need for public planning, especially from an industrial standpoint, goes far beyond the mere development of plans for elaborate thoroughfares, parks and public buildings, was pointed out in a recent

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is well known that this function is the arctangent function

and that it satisfies the identity

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

for all $x \neq 0$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is well known that this function is the arctangent function

and that it satisfies the identity

$$g(x) + g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

for all $x \neq 0$. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

properties of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation

$$h(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

report by Russell VanNest Black, Nationally-prominent planner and consultant to the Pennsylvania State Planning Board. He said, in part:

"Under the present system of taxation, industry often pays a disproportionate share of the taxes with the result that wastefulness in public expenditures is likely to weigh most heavily upon industry, in the form of excessive taxes. Conceivably, the difference in cost between good and bad public management may be the determining factor in whether or not a particular industry will locate in, or can survive in, a particular place.

"Usually more important than the amount of taxes, however, is what industry gets for its tax money. Congested streets, inadequate sewerage, poor water, bad housing, and unpleasant and unhealthful living conditions for workers and executives, too often on top of high taxes, spell doom to all but the most exceptional industry, no matter how well equipped internally or how well placed in geographical relation to markets and materials."

All the necessary State enabling legislation for the immediate creation of local planning bodies is on the Pennsylvania statute books: county, city, borough, first-class township and regional planning acts; county, city, borough, first and second-class township zoning acts. It only remains for the individual community or group of communities to select the more appropriate type of planning commission -- municipal or regional. Every possible assistance is offered by the State Planning Board in making this selection.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #163)

Pennsylvania's Shoe Industry

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Although ranking 49th among the State's industries in value of product, the manufacture of leather boots and shoes in Pennsylvania is a thirty-seven and one-half million dollar business whose volume is exceeded by only five other states. With 88 plants in sixteen counties, the industry is confined exclusively to the eastern half of the State, its most westerly plant being situated in Franklin County.

A survey made by the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, reveals that Lancaster County tops the State in five of the six industrial listings: volume of product, value of product, number of employes, wages, and capital invested. Philadelphia leads in number of plants. More than 25,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes were manufactured throughout the State in 1937 (most recent year for which figures are available) at a total value of \$37,481,000. Employes totaled 14,134; wages and salaries, \$11,660,600.

MORE

Capital invested was \$8,242,600.

Besides Lancaster and Philadelphia, other counties manufacturing boots and shoes are Lebanon, Dauphin, Berks, Adams, York, Schuylkill, Lycoming, Cumberland, Franklin, Lehigh, Columbia, Montgomery, Wayne and Bucks. The heaviest investment in plants and equipment, almost two and a quarter millions (\$2,246,700) lies in Lancaster County, with Lebanon County running second, \$1,412,000; Philadelphia, third, \$1,242,800; Berks, fourth, \$687,900, and Schuylkill, fifth, \$597,800. These five counties together account for 62% of the State's total capital investment.

In number of wage earners, the top five counties constitute 67.4% of the State total. Lancaster leads with 2,958, almost a quarter of the State total, followed by Philadelphia, 1,894; Lebanon 1,510; Dauphin, 1,438, and Adams, 1,082. In wages paid, York replaces Adams in fifth place, the five leading counties having disbursed in 1937 a payroll of \$6,683,900.

More than 70% of the State's total value of product is accounted for by the five leading counties: Lancaster, 23.9%; Philadelphia, 15.2%; Lebanon, 12.6%; Dauphin, 10%, and York, 8.9%. In volume of output, York is replaced in fifth place by Berks, with the top five counties producing 67.8% of the entire State volume.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #164)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Although not contingent upon the same type of circumstances, the year 1940 may very well be the key year for twentieth century Pennsylvania that 1840 was for our Keystone State of the nineteenth century.

This time one hundred years ago, Pennsylvania was busily emerging from a predominantly agrarian economy into what might be described as its industrial "long pants". The rapidly growing utilization of the State's coal resources, the coming of the railroads, the presence of the short-lived but nonetheless important canals and the appearance of many new inventions all played their part in this birth of Pennsylvania as the world's workshop.

Even the State's agriculture was in a period of transition. The farmers of the Middle West were by that time beginning to grow wheat on a larger scale than could be done here, so the Pennsylvania farmer was turning from his former large-scale wheat raising to more extensive dairying, live-stock farming and vegetable growing. These all found a ready market in the industrial centers that were springing up around him.

- MORE -

In this year, 1940, an equally dramatic shift of economy is taking place. The rapid growth in population and in the settlement of our territory that has occurred during the past hundred years has approached its peak. Unlimited expansion is no longer a possibility to our nation or to any nation without the kind of destructive warfare we see dominating both Europe and Asia. Our own State, secure in its natural wealth, is mature in the development of its resources of oil, coal and in its established industries. But from now on the intensive development of every possibility, inherent in our man power and raw materials, is the problem that will have to occupy our attention. Research is constantly pointing out new directions of effort - particularly is this true in the potential development of industries for which our State is admirably equipped in resources but which heretofore have been developed elsewhere in the world. Now that the European War has shut off so vast a portion of these industries' exports, consumers, both American and foreign, must have a new source of supply.

In 1939 Pennsylvania led all American States in the value of the following essential mineral products: ammonium sulphate, cement, bituminous and anthracite coal, coal tar, coke, ferro alloys, pig iron, mineral paints (zinc and lead pigments), sand, slate, stone and sulphuric acid. With the addition of fuel oil, in which our State ranked seventh, these are the raw materials of modern civilization. In many of these products our dominance is so complete that the State's production can be compared only with that of world powers, rather than with that of any political subdivision.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 10, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 15, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 20, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 25, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 30, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated February 5, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated February 10, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated February 15, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated February 20, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICA TION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #165)

Pennsylvania's Canning Industries

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Those canned fruits and vegetables which line the shelves of your neighborhood grocery are coming in ever-increasing numbers from Pennsylvania canneries. Tomatoes, corn, peas, baby lima and wax beans, mushrooms, apples, cherries and grapes are but a few of the many Pennsylvania farm products being processed for world-wide consumption by some ninety canneries throughout the State.

Employing a yearly average of more than 6,000 persons (and a total of 10,000 at the peak of the season), Pennsylvania's canning industry has an annual production value of approximately \$50,000,000. A survey by the State Commerce Department's Planning Board discloses the industry to be centered in the southern and southeastern counties of Adams, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Lancaster, Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia, although a western county, Allegheny, has the largest number of employes listed for any one county. This is

- MORE -

due to the location in Pittsburgh of one of America's largest canned goods manufacturers. Other counties with sizable canning establishments include Erie, Blair, Somerset and Columbia, and smaller plants are found elsewhere in the State.

In 1938 approximately 200,000,000 pounds of Pennsylvania farm products were inspected and graded for canning purposes by the State Department of Agriculture. This department safeguards the public health in other ways, including the seizure and destruction of contaminated canned goods and the enforcement of the law requiring proper identification on the container of the product and its processor.

While the canning of vegetables, particularly tomatoes, represents the major portion of the industry's output, there are other more unusual products, such as mushrooms, which deserve special mention. Almost 80% of the entire U. S. mushroom crop is grown in a small area of southern Chester County, and it is not surprising to find that this county is the National leader in canning the delicacy as well.

In Pennsylvania's "apple belt," Adams and Franklin Counties, the processing of applesauce and other apple products occupies an important part of the canning picture, while in Erie County, along the Lake Shore "grape belt," the canning of grapes (and of cherries) is outstanding.

Naturally, the farmer receives the largest share of the canning industry's expenditures, but the industry also benefits other industries such as tin plate, transportation, coal, sugar, salt, spice oil, canning machinery, paper labels and corrugated paper containers.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

properties of the

operator T defined by the formula

$Tf(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$

and to the study of the

operator S defined by the formula

$Sf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t f(s) ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator R defined by the formula

$Rf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s f(u) du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator Q defined by the formula

$Qf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u f(v) dv du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator P defined by the formula

$Pf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v f(w) dw du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator L defined by the formula

$Lf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w f(z) dz du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator M defined by the formula

$Mf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z f(y) dy du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator N defined by the formula

$Nf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y f(x) dx du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator O defined by the formula

$Of(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x f(t) dt du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator P defined by the formula

$Pf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t f(s) ds du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator Q defined by the formula

$Qf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s f(r) dr du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator R defined by the formula

$Rf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u f(v) du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator S defined by the formula

$Sf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v f(w) dv du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator T defined by the formula

$Tf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w f(x) dx du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator U defined by the formula

$Uf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z f(y) dy du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator V defined by the formula

$Vf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y f(x) dx du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator W defined by the formula

$Wf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x f(t) dt du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator X defined by the formula

$Xf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t f(s) ds du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator Y defined by the formula

$Yf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s f(r) dr du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator Z defined by the formula

$Zf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u f(v) du ds dt$

and to the study of the

operator AA defined by the formula

$AAf(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y \int_0^x \int_0^t \int_0^s \int_0^u \int_0^v f(w) dv du ds dt$

and to the study of the

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #166)

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS NATION
IN THE SMELTING OF ZINC

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Accounting for more than 36% of the Nation's entire production value, Pennsylvania leads all the states in the smelting and refining of zinc. Figures of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce show the annual value of our State's output exceeds \$40,000,000.

The industry is largely centered in two widely separated sections of the State - Carbon County in the northeast and Washington County in the southwest. Its seven plants, located at Palmerton, Carbon County; Donora and Langeloth, Washington County; Bristol, Bucks County; Freemansburg, Northampton County and Philadelphia, employ approximately 5,000 persons receiving wages and salaries of more than \$8,000,000 a year.

Although no zinc has been mined in Pennsylvania for many years, other factors contribute to the State's predominance in the smelting and refining of this metal. Foremost among these are the proximity of great industrial markets

for the smelter's products, of fuel, and of ore from the nearby Franklin Furnace region in northern New Jersey.

The most important use of metallic zinc is in galvanizing, and other uses include the manufacture of brass, of zinc sheets, and of alloys other than brass. Sulphuric acid is an important by-product of zinc smelting. Another product, zinc oxide, is used as a pigment.

Employing almost a third of all workers in the Nation's zinc industry, the two plants at Palmerton are larger than all five of the other plants in the State together, according to records of the State Department of Commerce. In "Pennsylvania, a Regional Geography," Professors Raymond E. and Marion Murphy, of State College, describe the plant's general appearance:

"Long, low factory buildings are stretched out along the valley floor, and other elements of the landscape are smokestacks, piles of zinc concentrates ready for smelting, and rows of uniform company houses. In these various respects, Palmerton looks more like a town of the Western Pennsylvania Industrial Valleys Region than like the average one of eastern Pennsylvania."

In only six places has zinc ore been mined commercially in Pennsylvania although zinc minerals are not at all unusual in the rocks of this State. Most important of these mines were those at Friedensville in Lehigh County, while the others included the Phoenixville mines of Chester and Montgomery Counties, the Birmingham mines, Blair County; the Bamford and Pequea mines, Lancaster County, and the New Galena mines, Bucks County.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject.

2. The second part is a detailed description of the methods used.

3. The third part is a discussion of the results obtained.

4. The fourth part is a conclusion and a summary of the findings.

5. The fifth part is a list of references.

6. The sixth part is a list of figures and tables.

7. The seventh part is a list of appendices.

8. The eighth part is a list of footnotes.

9. The ninth part is a list of symbols and abbreviations.

10. The tenth part is a list of acknowledgments.

11. The eleventh part is a list of the author's address.

12. The twelfth part is a list of the author's other works.

13. The thirteenth part is a list of the author's publications.

14. The fourteenth part is a list of the author's awards.

15. The fifteenth part is a list of the author's honors.

16. The sixteenth part is a list of the author's memberships.

17. The seventeenth part is a list of the author's affiliations.

18. The eighteenth part is a list of the author's contacts.

19. The nineteenth part is a list of the author's interests.

20. The twentieth part is a list of the author's hobbies.

21. The twenty-first part is a list of the author's pets.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #167)

Pennsylvania's Stove & Heater Industry

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

One of Pennsylvania's oldest industries, the manufacture of stoves and heaters is today a \$20,000,000 business giving employment to more than 4,000 persons with an annual payroll in excess of \$5,000,000. Gas ranges, coal stoves and many types of non-electric heaters are the product of this industry which numbers among its Pennsylvania beginnings the famous "Bible in Iron" of the Pennsylvania Germans and the artistic tile stoves of the Moravians.

The present-day industry is not confined to any one locality, a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses, there being 52 plants in twenty-three counties. Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) leads in the number of individual establishments engaged in manufacturing stoves, heaters, or both, with twelve. Next

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 311

LECTURE 1

MECHANICS

1. Kinematics

Position

Velocity

Acceleration

2. Dynamics

Newton's Laws

Work

Energy

3. Statics

Equilibrium

4. Fluids

5. Thermodynamics

6. Electromagnetism

come Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties with six apiece, followed by Berks, five; Lancaster, three; Chester and Erie, two each. Counties represented by one establishment include Beaver, Bucks, Cambria, Dauphin, Indiana, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Mercer, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Tioga, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

In number of employes, the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce ^{/records} show, these plants show a wide range from more than 500 in the largest down to only one, two and three in many others. Here, Montgomery displaces Allegheny for leadership, the former county having 1,152 employes, the latter 861. Other counties with more than one hundred employes include Erie, 431; Dauphin, 314; Lancaster, 270; Berks, 218, and Lackawanna, 110.

During the early years of the colonial era, the making of iron stoveplates and firebacks for non-metal stoves constituted the extent of the industry. These were made at blast furnaces, of which there are known to have been four in 1728. The intense religious feeling of the Pennsylvania Germans led them to reproduce Biblical scenes upon their stoveplates, and these gained renown as the "Bible in Iron."

For many years, stoveplate collecting has been a fascinating pastime both of historical societies and of individual "antiquers." Early blast furnaces producing these plates included that at Colebrookdale, at Durham; Samuel Nutt's Redding Furnace on French Creek; Kurtz's Furnace, Lancaster County, and Sir William Keith's Furnace on Christiana Creek in what is now the State of Delaware.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #168)

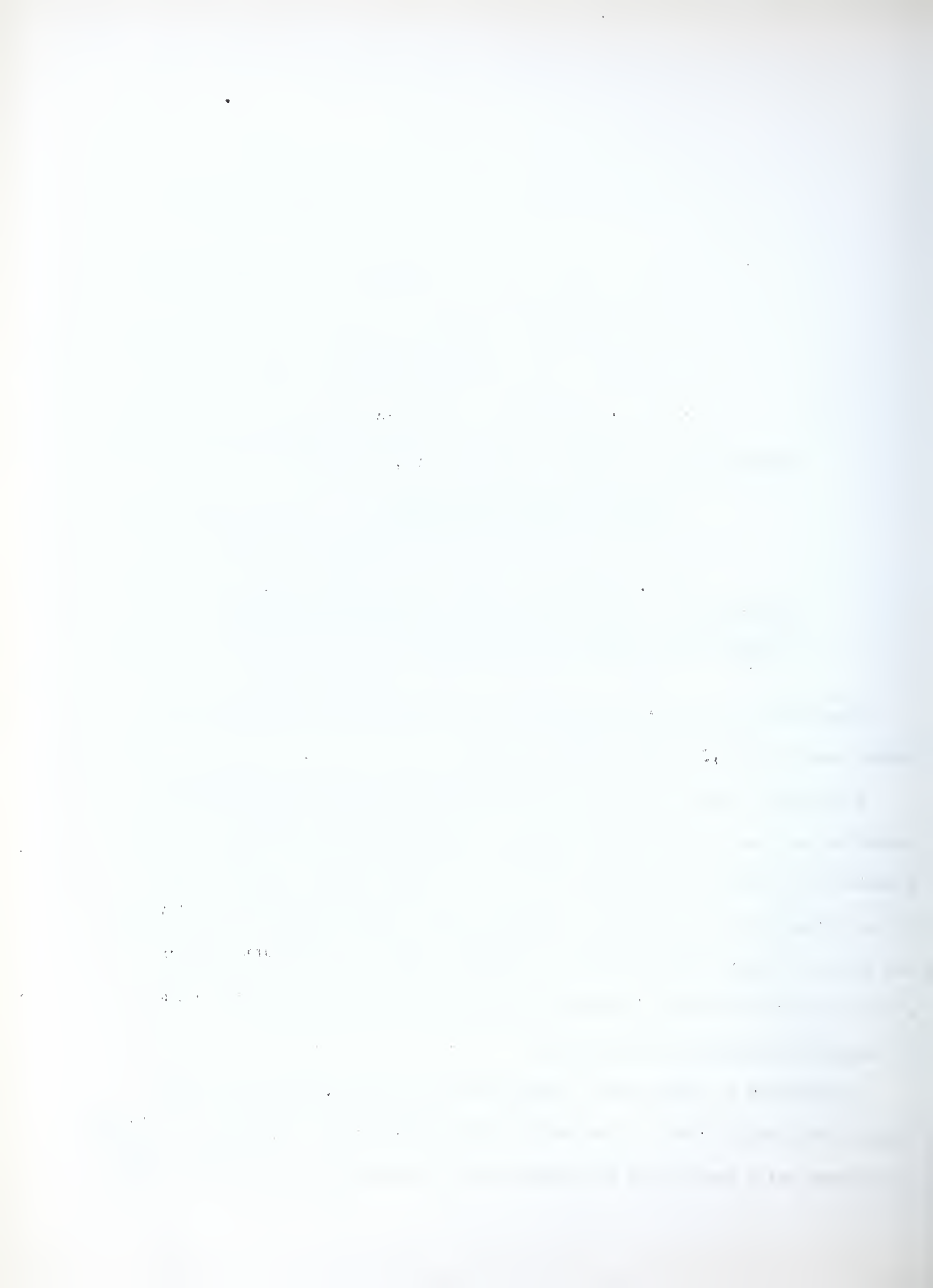
MORE POWER TO THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Electricity has come to more Pennsylvania farm homes during the past decade than in all the years prior to 1930.

More than 102,000 of the State's farms are now served by power lines, according to a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, whereas in 1930 only 45,521 farms had electricity. It is estimated that the number of farms having their own power plants brings the total of electrified farms up to 110,000. This is the fourth largest state total in the Nation, although seventeen states have a greater number of occupied farms than Pennsylvania.

In addition to these farms already served, between 15,000 and 20,000 farms have electric service available if they desire it. This figure includes only farms which are within two hundred feet of existing lines, although 30%



of the farmers applying for service in a recent year required extensions of more than two hundred feet.

At the beginning of 1939, 88,650 farms were served by power lines, this being 46.3% of the total number of farms in the State. During the past year, 13,966 more farms were electrified, bringing the total to 102,616 and the ratio of farms electrified to more than 50% for the first time in history. The tremendous strides taken by Pennsylvania in rural electrification since 1926 are revealed in the fact that only 19,843 farms had electricity in that year. In the fall of 1926 the "Joint Committee" was formed by representatives of agricultural organizations and of the electric industry for the express purpose of speeding up the extension of electric service to rural and farm areas.

Lancaster County, with 5,720 farms served by power lines (January 1, 1939) leads the State, while other counties in the "first ten" are Bucks, 4,080; Chester, 3,550; York, 3,460; Erie, 3,370; Montgomery, 3,320; Berks, 3,120; Crawford, 2,780; Mercer, 2,440, and Bradford 2,350. Only one county in the State has less than one hundred electrified farms.

In what ways does the farmer benefit from electricity? The State Planning Board reports that there are more than 200 recognized applications of electricity on the farm and in the farm home. These include electric brooders, milkers, refrigeration, ranges and many others.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #169)

Appraising the Pennsylvania Farm House

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

The average value of the Pennsylvania farm house is far above that for the Nation as a whole. This is true not only on owner-operated farms but also on tenant farms, the difference being even more pronounced in the latter class.

An analysis made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses that only 52.1% of the owner-operated farms and 24.2% of the tenant farms in the United States have dwellings valued at more than \$1,000, against a ratio of 75.4% and 74% respectively in Pennsylvania. Thus, our State's average in this respect is half again higher for owner-operated farms and three times higher for tenant farms than the U.S. figures.

Seven per cent of Pennsylvania's farm houses are valued at more than \$5,000 although less than three per cent of the Nation's farm dwellings exceed this mark. In the higher value brackets -- \$10,000 to \$14,999; \$15,000 to

\$19,999; \$20,000 and over --- Pennsylvania retains its superiority, the State average in each being approximately three times that of the Nation.

The never-ending installation of modern conveniences is constantly enhancing the value of the Pennsylvania farm home. More than 70,000 of the State's farms now have running water, 45,000 possess modern heating systems and more than 30,000 have bathrooms. And though Pennsylvania ranks seventeenth in the number of occupied farms, our State has the fourth largest number (102,616) of electrified farms in the Nation. The Planning Board analysis reveals that with few exceptions the State average of farms having these conveniences does not vary greatly for the individual counties. The exceptions include several mountain counties in which the average is sufficiently lower to constitute a differentiation.

Quite a few old farm houses, built several hundred years ago by the early Pennsylvania German settlers, are still in use. These may be found throughout all of the southeastern counties, some of the best known being near Reading in Berks County; along the east banks of the Susquehanna River near the Maryland state line in Lancaster, and near Philadelphia in southeastern Chester County. Bradford County in the northeastern section of the State is another region where the influence of the early settlers is still reflected in its rural architecture. Here exists a preponderance of frame houses, most of them white, so like the houses of New England from whence the area's pioneers came.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1940.

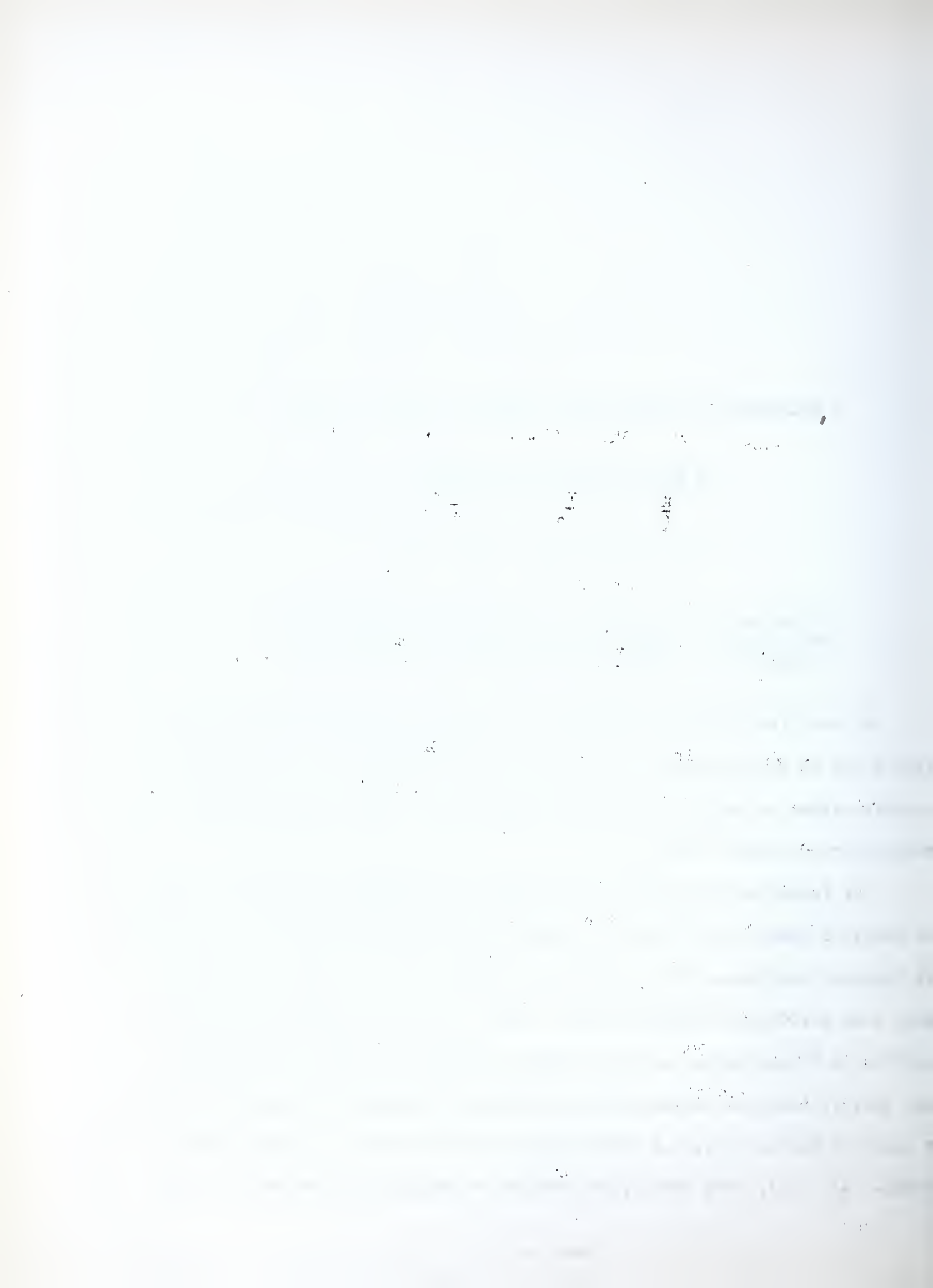
K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #170)

Concerning Milady's Easter Hat

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

On this the first day of Spring with Easter just three days away, it should not be inappropriate to review Pennsylvania's stake in an industry to which these occasions are of major importance. This industry is the manufacture of women's hats.

For Pennsylvania's share in the making of milady's millinery is large, an analysis made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses, with the State's nineteen hat factories turning out more than \$5,000,000 worth each year. Twelve of these establishments are located in Philadelphia, but the largest factories are found in Adamstown and Denver, Lancaster County, and in Reading. Bethlehem is represented with a plant of medium size, and three smaller establishments operate in Pittsburgh. All told, more than 2,000 persons are employed in the State's mill-



inery industry, almost half of whom are in Lancaster County. Philadelphia and Reading each have between 400 and 500 employes.

Today, great machines do the work that individual milliners once did by hand. In some factories, straw of all descriptions is made into hats of an unlimited variety of shapes on speedy power machines, being blocked and pressed into perfectly shaped and finished products. Machine methods are also used in preparing wire and buckram frames for the making of hats other than straw, and the covers of the desired material are pressed on these frames with perfect smoothness. Handmade hats have not entirely disappeared from the millinery scene, but they are the most expensive.

That the recent furore over the strange appearance of women's hats was just history repeating itself is shown in the report that in July of 1778 a Philadelphia mob, beating drums, followed a woman who ventured forth in a very high headdress. A correspondent of the day reports this to have been "by way of ridiculing that foolish fashion." But "The Ladies Head-Dress" of a bygone day in Pennsylvania as elsewhere has been capably described in the following verses:

"Give Chloe a bushel of horse-hair and wool,
Of paste and pomatum a pound,
Ten yards of gay ribbon to deck her sweet skull,
And gauze to encompass it round."

[illegible]

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #171)

Helping Industry Locate
.....

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania industry is getting a real helpmate for facilitating future industrial location.

This new partner in the all-important task of selecting the best site for any particular industry is the virtually completed Pennsylvania air photography program. The program is a joint Federal-State undertaking, coordinated by the Pennsylvania Commerce Department's State Planning Board, and already thousands of separate photos, revealing in full detail the land culture of most of our State, are on file in the Planning Board offices.

Through use of these photos, it will also be possible for industries wishing to locate in Pennsylvania to study with an ease heretofore unknown the many factors entering into a determination of the best location for their individual needs. Transportation facilities, water supplies, power developments,

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

Figure 1 is a line graph titled 'Figure 1. Percentage of total population by age group'. The horizontal axis (x-axis) is labeled 'Age group' and includes categories: 0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, and 85+. The vertical axis (y-axis) is labeled 'Percentage of total population' and ranges from 0 to 100 in increments of 10. The data points are connected by a line, showing a high percentage for the youngest group (approx. 25%), a significant drop for the next group (approx. 10%), and then a relatively stable but slightly increasing trend through the middle-aged groups, peaking at the 65-74 group (approx. 15%), followed by a decline for the oldest groups (approx. 10% for 75-84 and 8% for 85+).

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

forest resources, mining operations, urban areas and the many other physical features affecting industrial settlement can be identified in their proper relation to each other upon these air photos. The air maps can be particularly helpful in selecting an industrial location in urban districts.

When it is considered that the topographic mapping of our State has been proceeding for fifty years by the necessarily slower process of land survey and there are still considerable areas for which surveys have not yet been completed or maps prepared, the tremendous importance of immediately available air photography as a supplement is more fully realized. In addition, many of the topographic maps represent culture now thirty years old. Today, up to date air photos for all of Pennsylvania except four counties have been made, and these four -- McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Cameron -- are expected to be finished before next fall.

Air photos already on file are available to industrial as well as to other interests for study in the Planning Board offices. Copies may also be bought at a very low cost. While the photos are at a scale of one inch equals 1667 feet, they may be enlarged up to one inch equals 400 feet, or in some instances, even larger for use in more detailed studies than these scales would permit. Greater areas than those shown on a single photo may be studied through construction of mosaics from adjoining photos since sufficient overlap has been allowed for this purpose. All told, more than 40,000 individual air photographs will make up this valuable record of Pennsylvania's physical features.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #172)

PLANNING FOR OUR STATE'S
MAMMOTH TOURIST BUSINESS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania stands on the threshold of the greatest tourist year in the State's history.

This for three reasons: 1. Preliminary figures appraise our 1939 tourist revenues at more than 23% above those of 1937 and 33% above 1938, indicating a decided trend toward Pennsylvania vacations for the Nation's citizenry. 2. Most of the 500,000 Americans ordinarily vacationing abroad will in the matter of this year's vacations "buy American" because of the European War and generally unsettled world conditions. 3. Pennsylvania hotels have reported to the State Department of Commerce that they anticipate increases in tourist business averaging 21% over 1939, and our motor clubs have reported that they plan for 1940 a 33 % increase in service over last year.

All told, our State's tourist revenue in 1939 approximated \$400,000,000, being higher than that of many industries whose names are almost synonymous with Pennsylvania. It at once becomes evident that we of Pennsylvania should do

everything within our power to cooperate with the efforts the State is already making to maintain and increase such an important source of income. Furthermore, although Pennsylvania now stands third Nationally in tourist income, nearly every other state is engaged in spirited competition to attract the American tourist.

In a report titled "Planning for Recreational Income," made to the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce by its State Planning Board, the following appeared: "It (state publicity) is one form of interstate competition which is healthy and productive of good, since it is leading, and has already led, to efforts in most of our states for self improvement through the conservation of forest and scenic resources and the elimination of objectionable roadside developments.

"The Planning Board, from its inception, has advocated the coordinated management of our State's land holdings and the planned development of our recreational areas, as well as the control of our roadsides, through State action, and through county and local planning and zoning. We have also lent our aid to movements for the encouragement of local enterprise in the field of recreation."

One of the greatest steps toward "coordinated management of our State's land holdings" has been the formation of the Pennsylvania Recreational Council, under the sponsorship of the State Planning Board. Our State has 2,775,000 acres of public lands - Federal, State and local. To produce the fullest benefits of these lands is the Council's primary aim.

The Pennsylvania Department of Commerce has found that the tourist business is playing an increasingly larger part in our employment picture, providing service occupations for thousands of our men and women who would otherwise be idle. By increasing the trade of our merchants, it expands the market for our manufactures -- and Pennsylvania is definitely a manufacturing State.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #173)

Pennsylvania's Wire Industries

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Another major Pennsylvania industry whose leaders are facing the future with great optimism is the manufacture of wire and wire products. Turning out an innumerable list of products from wire cloth for screens in the home to heavy wire manufactures for varied industrial uses (as well as wire for transmission and communication purposes), this \$60,000,000 industry is, according to returns in a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, enjoying a healthy growth.

Our State's 65 wire mills range in size from one-man shops to huge plants employing more than 500 persons each -- and in one instance approximately 6,000. They are scattered across the width and breadth of the State in sixteen counties: Allegheny, Beaver, Clinton, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Westmoreland, and York. More than 10,000 persons are employed in the industry, according to the

latest available figures, but the recent Planning Board survey discloses numerous employment increases since the gathering of these statistics. One such notable increase occurred in a Clinton County plant manufacturing wire cloth, where the employment rolls have jumped from 55 to 125.

Philadelphia tops the State in number of separate manufacturing establishments with thirty-two, almost half the Pennsylvania total, but Westmoreland County, with only one plant, is State leader in number of employes -- 6,000. Two other counties exceed the thousand mark in employes, Luzerne with two plants and York with six, while Philadelphia, Lehigh, Allegheny and Lycoming Counties all have more than 500 each employed in the wire and wire products industry. Allegheny county (Pittsburgh) has the second greatest number of separate establishments, eight.

It would be manifestly impossible to here give a complete list of the many hundreds of wire products manufactured in Pennsylvania, but the following should provide a good idea of the wide variety: copper, bronze and steel screen cloth for doors and windows, sidewalk: gratings, bank cages and grilles, machinery guards, insulated electrical wires and cables, packaging wire, display racks, woven wire conveyor belts, wire trays and baskets.

America's first wire suspension bridge was built across the Schuylkill River by Erskine Hazard and Capt. Josiah White in 1815. The bridge, located at Falls of Schuylkill, ran from the Hazard-White iron foundry and wire mill on one side to two large trees on the other. The name of Hazard is intimately associated with the early days of our State's wire and wire products industry for America's first wire stranding and closing machinery was designed and built by Erskine Hazard and his son Fisher at their plant in Mauch Chunk, which they had founded in 1846.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #174)

Pennsylvania's \$40,000,000 Paint Industry

Prepared for the(Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

"In the Spring a young man's fancy" -- often turns to thoughts of paint, with the result that the present season is of major importance to our State's \$40,000,000 paint and varnish manufacturing industry.

According to a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, there are 110 paint and varnish manufacturers in Pennsylvania, many of them small establishments but others large enough to bring the industry's total State employment to approximately 5,000 persons. Wages and salaries average more than \$6,000,000 annually, and almost \$20,000,000 capital is invested in the industry.

With just about half the State total of establishments (54) and of employes (2,456) Philadelphia is far and away the State leader in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) ranks second in both respects having twenty-one paint works and 877 employes. Berks County (Reading)

and Northampton County (Bethlehem & Easton), each with three establishments, rank third and fourth respectively in number of employes, 487 and 486. Other counties in which one or more paint works are situated include Beaver, Bucks, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Fayette, Lancaster, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Lehigh, Lebanon, Lycoming, Montgomery, Mercer, Venango, Westmoreland and York.

Since paint is a composite substance consisting of a pigment (such as white lead), a vehicle (linseed or tung oil), a drier (lead and manganese compound) and often a solvent (turpentine), its manufacture falls into two general classifications: the manufacture of the separate constituents, and the mingling of these constituents. In most paint works one or more of the ingredients are purchased, the mixing only being done at the works. Generally described, the process of paint manufacture is to grind the pigment, vehicle and drier together in special grinding mills. The liquid emerging from the mill is the finished product and has only to be sealed in cans or kegs to be ready for sale.

Paint serves two purposes: decoration and prevention of deterioration. For the home-owner both these are of importance, but for the industrialist having his factory painted, the latter is often the prime requisite. And, in the last analysis, exterior paint's greatest value is its protective power. So long as the paint film endures, the forces of the elements will be spent upon it and not upon the wood, metal or other material underneath. Pennsylvania paint manufacturers increase the volume of their business tremendously by convincing the home-owner that paint is not a luxury but a necessity for safeguarding his investment.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #175)

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS NATION IN PRODUCTION OF LACE GOODS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

It may seem strange that Pennsylvania, the Nation's leading producer of such rugged products as iron and steel, coal, aluminum, cement and smelted zinc, to name a few, should also lead in the manufacture of so delicate a product as lace goods --- yet that is the case.

And the margin through which this State maintains its lead is impressive, according to a survey made by the Pennsylvania Commerce Department's State Planning Board, our ten large mills accounting for more than half of all the lace goods manufactured throughout the United States. This is three times as much as our nearest competitor, Rhode Island. In the most recent year for which figures are available, the value of Pennsylvania's lace goods exceeded fourteen and one half million dollars, and at the present time the industry is providing employment for more than 4,000 persons in six eastern

counties: Philadelphia, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Delaware, Lancaster and Carbon. That the lace industry has found Pennsylvania a good place in which to operate and intends to continue here is reflected in the recent construction of a large finishing plant by the owners of the Lackawanna County (Scranton) establishment which is reported to be the largest lace mill in the Nation.

Lace is ornamental or decorative openwork, in the making of which the ornamentation and fabric are produced concurrently by the intertwisting of threads. Although there are eight basic types of lace machines, with additional mutations, the Pennsylvania industry is confined principally to the products of the Nottingham lace-curtain machine, the Levers Lace machine, the bobbinet machine and the Barmen lace machine. These products include curtains, bedspreads, pillow shams, table covers, scarfs, bobbinets, panels, a variety of edgings and trimmings, etc.

Far and away the major portion of Pennsylvania's lace goods come from the Nottingham lace-curtain machines. Approximately 80% of all these machines in the United States are located in Pennsylvania, the industry having been established in this State as early as 1886 at Wilkes-Barre. An important factor in the concentration of the industry here was the proximity to kindred textile industries and to fuel supplies. Of all the various types of lace-making machinery, the Nottingham lace-curtain machine is the largest, heaviest and most expensive.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #176)

PENNSYLVANIA TOPS NATION IN
IMPROVED HIGHWAY MILEAGE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

An invaluable asset to Pennsylvania's "big three" of human endeavor -- industry, agriculture and commerce -- is our State's system of roads and highways, unequalled by that of any other state in the Nation. Finely surfaced farm-to-market roads, over which are shipped the products of field and garden, vie for prominence with ultra-modern main highways, on which is carried much of our manufacturing output.

More than 40,000 miles of Pennsylvania's roads and highways are classified as improved, which is just twice as much as our next nearest rival (Texas) in this important respect. Furthermore, a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses that although Pennsylvania accounts for only 1-1/2% of the Nation's area, this State has approximately 10% of all the improved highway mileage in the United States. If total road mileage is considered, our State has more than many important foreign Nations, including

Spain, China, Finland and Mexico.

According to the most recent available figures, Lancaster County is the State leader in the matter of improved and surfaced road and highway mileage, with 1,152. Its two neighbors, Chester County on the east and York County on the West, come second and third, with 944 and 900 miles respectively. Two southwestern counties, Westmoreland, 876 miles, and Washington, 826 miles, are bracketed at fourth and fifth, while others in the "first ten" include Berks County, 796 miles, sixth; Montgomery County, 768 miles, seventh; Indiana County, 744 miles, eighth; Bucks County, 731 miles, ninth, and Erie County, 699 miles, tenth. Not a county in the State has less than one hundred miles of improved and surfaced roads.

Today's fine roads and highways follow to a great extent the early Indian trails which, it is interesting to note, ran east and west for hunting and trading purposes, and north and south for warring activities. Why we have found these trails to be good bases for our own modern highways has been explained by Dr. George P. Donehoo, former Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, in a report entitled "Indian Trails of Pennsylvania." Dr. Donehoo said in part : "Nearly all of the Indian trails took into consideration the following physical features: The kind of ground, the grade and the water supply. Solid ground was always taken in preference to ground which was swampy, whenever such was possible. Gaps through mountains were always taken rather than steep ascents over high ridges. Paths ran from one water-course to another, or from one spring to another, often going out of a direct course in order to reach these. (but) These factors being taken into consideration, the most direct course was always chosen."

From the Indian trails of 1640 has come the Pennsylvania highway system of 1940 -- a network of roads sufficiently large and advanced to make us the No. 1 State of the World's No. 1 Nation in fine roads.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #177)

PENNSYLVANIA'S MAMMOTH AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

One billion dollars plus is the investment of the Pennsylvania farmer
in his industry.

This mammoth agricultural stake (\$1,178,457,805) represents the total
value placed upon farm lands, buildings, implements, machinery and live-
stock. According to a survey made by the State Planning Board for the
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, the average farm investment exceeds
\$6,000.

What a far cry this tremendous total -- the aggregate of almost 200,000
farms -- is from the agricultural investment in the Pennsylvania of 1740 is
described by Professors Raymond E. and Marion Murphy, State College, in their
book, "Pennsylvania, a Regional Geography." Of that period, just two hundred
years ago, they say: "Near Philadelphia in some cases the original log cabins

built by the first settlers had been replaced by more pretentious houses of brick and stone. However, for the most part, log houses predominated, surrounded by several acres of poorly-cleared, stumpy, crudely-cultivated land . . . "

In present-day Pennsylvania, two single counties have greater than a fifty million dollar agricultural investment. These are Lancaster, second richest farm county in the United States, \$81,869,563, and next-door Chester, \$66,549,958. Nine other Pennsylvania counties have an investment of between twenty-five and fifty million: Montgomery, \$49,429,414; Bucks, \$48,059,097; York, \$44,764,549; Berks, \$39,409,699; Allegheny, \$37,379,327; Erie, \$33,005,225; Westmoreland, \$31,971,709; Washington, \$29,458,927, and Crawford, \$29,445,252. Thirty-three additional counties have more than ten million dollars each invested in agriculture. Only one county in the entire State has less than a million.

Among the modern farm equipment owned by the Pennsylvania farmer and listed as a part of his agricultural investment are motor trucks, tractors, gasoline engines, cream separators, etc. Motor truck ownership is, for instance, more than twice as high per capita among farmers as among their non-farm brothers and 94% higher per capita than the U. S. farm average. He has more than 60,000 gasoline engines and more than 40,000 tractors. He has approximately 60,000 cream separators.

Well-kept, well-managed farms are the rule, not the exception, in Pennsylvania, and the investment which they represent is a major factor in the State's economy.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #178)

BIRTHPLACE OF AMERICAN-MADE PAPER,
PENN'A NOW TURNS OUT \$150,000,000 ANNUALLY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

The year 1940 marks the 250th anniversary of the founding of the first paper mill in America, and Pennsylvanians can well take pride in the fact that our State was the scene of that notable occurrence.

This New World pioneer in an industry that has since grown to be one of the world's greatest -- the manufacture and conversion of paper and paper products -- was established at Germantown in 1690 by William Rittenhouse. During the two and one half centuries since then, the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, points out, the industry has nowhere enjoyed a greater growth than in Pennsylvania, the birthplace of American-made paper.

Today there are in our State forty-six plants engaged in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and another two hundred and thirty-one factories converting raw paper into innumerable paper products. Approximately 25,000

persons are employed in the two phases of the industry with total production value running close to \$150,000,000 annually.

The four essentials of paper making are wood, water, coal and labor, and the rise of Pennsylvania as a leader in the industry has been due to its abundance of sites strategically located in relation to these essentials. For example, a pure and clear supply of water is mandatory, yet of the six mills being operated in five states by one manufacturer, only the two Pennsylvania mills are utilizing spring water. The others must depend upon treated water for purity and clarity.

It would be impossible in this limited space to give a complete listing of all the paper products turned out by Pennsylvania manufacturers, but a representative list would include book and magazine stock (much of the latter for Nationally-prominent periodicals), numberless varieties of bags, boxes and other paper containers, sanitary paper products, office supplies, writing paper, envelopes, maps, foil lining, wall paper, etc.

The industry continues to expand in our State, one of the Nation's larger manufacturers having announced recently plans for construction of a paper box and container factory at Philadelphia. The plant, scheduled to open soon, will employ at least 200 persons.

From the tiny Rittenhouse mill on Paper Mill Run, a tributary of Wissahickon Creek, has blossomed an industry whose influence is felt in every channel of American life. Paper has become not only ubiquitous, but indispensable.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #179)

PENNSYLVANIA'S PLANNING COMMISSIONERS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

With the assembly of the Pennsylvania Association of Planning Commissioners for the organization's fifteenth annual convention at Pittsburgh today, planning interest on the part of our State's citizenry will be focused upon the two-day sessions in that city.

For public planning is enjoying a healthy growth in Pennsylvania these days, with the State Planning Board having reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce a large increase during the past year in number of active local planning commissions. Many other communities are studying the benefits to be derived from establishment of public planning in their own areas. Since 1682, when William Penn laid plans for a city with "wide, greene, open spaces," Pennsylvania has been endowed with a planning heritage. The planning commissioners in meeting today and to-

morrow . are among the leaders in shaping and extending a modern-day counterpart of this early planning vision by Penn.

With Pennsylvania having granted the necessary enabling legislation for all units of the government (except townships of the second-class) to plan, as well as for groups of communities or counties to band together and plan as a region, the question -- why so many planning commissions? -- may naturally arise. This has been answered by Russell VanNest Black, Nationally prominent planner and consultant to the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, who says: " . . . for every unit of government charged with rendering public service and with developing the facilities therefor, there is a parallel planning function which, under our system of government, seems best to be performed by some kind of planning commission.

"There is little reason for conflict or overlapping if each commission stays within a range of activity corresponding to that of the governmental unit to which it is attached. This is, in large part, provided for by law, but may be further assured by self-imposed limitation upon scope of activities, by the planning commissions themselves."

The vast scope of modern public planning is reflected in the wide range of subjects to come before the Planning Commissioners' Convention for study and discussion. These include regional problems, industry and employment, public housing, parking lots, property values, rural zoning, etc. Recognized authorities in each of these fields will be on hand to lead the various discussions.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #180)

Pennsylvania's Paper Containers Industries
Have \$32,000,000 Annual Production.

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

With products ranging in size and variety from food to furniture, from medicines to machinery, being packaged these days in paperboard, it is not hard to realize why the manufacture of paper boxes and other paperboard containers is by far the largest of the paper converting industries.

That this holds true for Pennsylvania, as well as for the Nation, is disclosed in a survey made for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce by its State Planning Board. Each year more than \$32,000,000 worth of paperboard containers and boxes are turned out by 145 Pennsylvania plants, and the industry's employment rolls exceed 7,000 persons. The annual production value for the industry is approximately 45% of the total for all the State's paper converting industries.

Although nearly half (sixty-six) of the industry's manufacturing plants

are situated in Philadelphia, the making of paper boxes and containers is carried on in twenty-eight counties from Philadelphia in the southeast to Erie in the northwest and from Wayne in the northeast to Allegheny in the southwest. Most of these counties have at least two plants, Berks (Reading and vicinity) being first after Philadelphia with fourteen. Allegheny has ten, Schuylkill six, and York five.

The history of paper box making reveals another paper industry "first" to be claimed by Pennsylvania. Just as America's first paper mill was founded in this State (near Germantown) exactly two hundred and fifty years ago, so the art of manufacturing paper boxes was revolutionized by a Pennsylvania maker slightly more than a century ago. In 1827, William Magaw, who had discovered by accident how to make paper from straw, submitted his idea to George Shryock, operator of the Hollywell Mill, in Franklin County, near Chambersburg. Shryock, greatly impressed with the new method of paper manufacture, promptly reshuffled his mill layout to include a large cylinder machine with which he could produce the new type of paper in large quantities.

While watching this machine in operation one day, Shryock observed that the layers of the wet web which accumulated on the press roll had a tendency to form in a solid board. In twenty years this discovery of strawboard had revolutionized the industry.

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Room 129 Capitol

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Secretary, Department of Commerce

RICHARD P. BROWN
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #181)

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL LEADER IN MAKING OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Although now -- as never before -- explosives have been harnessed to the horrors of war, we should not lose sight of the invaluable assistance they render man in his peacetime endeavors. Industrial explosives are of particular interest to Pennsylvanians since our State leads the Nation in their production.

According to a survey made for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce by its State Planning Board, approximately \$10,000,000 worth of black and smokeless powder, dynamite, nitroglycerin and other explosives are produced by Pennsylvania manufacturers each year. The industry, represented in the State by nineteen manufacturing plants, employs almost eighteen hundred persons and provides an annual payroll in excess of \$2,000,000.

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The importance of explosives is more forcibly driven home when it is realized that not only would today's tremendous engineering feats be impossible were an explosive not available to blast away the side of a mountain, to bore a tunnel or to clean out a river shoal, but also a variety of industrial operations would be crippled including mining, quarrying, oil well drilling, and various building industry uses.

The State Planning Board survey discloses Pennsylvania's explosives industry to be concentrated in three distinct areas. The largest of these in point of employes and production value is the anthracite region, comprising the three coal-producing counties of Schuylkill, Luzerne and Lackawanna, and the neighboring county of Lehigh. The five explosives' manufacturers here located account for 65% of all the employes credited in the State to the industry. Second most important area is the western Pennsylvania industrial valleys region, including Westmoreland, Lawrence, Fayette and Allegheny Counties and 27% of all employes. The other area is the oil-producing region: McKean, Warren, Venango and Crawford Counties, and adjoining Cameron County. The only plant located outside these three areas is a medium-size establishment in Blair County.

Until the nineteenth century the only explosive practically known was ordinary gunpowder, a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal. In 1846 nitroglycerine was invented, but no practical use was made of it until 1859. At that time, Alfred Nobel, later to become prominent as donor of the Nobel Peace Prize, and his father found that nitroglycerine could be exploded with a detonator. So many fatal and horrible accidents occurred through its use, including the death of the elder Nobel, that Alfred Nobel spent years searching for means to make the explosive safer to handle. His first success in the quest was kieselguhr dynamite, and in 1875, he followed this with the invention of blasting gelatine, which is safer than dynamite and 25% more powerful.

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STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #182)

PENN'A A NATIONAL LEADER
IN MANUFACTURE OF FLAGS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

On this, the eve of Flag Day in a year when the American Flag is a more dramatic symbol of democracy than ever before, Pennsylvanians should find it of special interest that our State is the Nation's second largest producer of flags and banners.

For no state can claim so intimate a relationship with the bringing into being of our Stars and Stripes as Pennsylvania. Although the tradition has been disputed, Betsy Ross, of Arch Street, Philadelphia, remains in the public mind as the creator of the first American flag. And even if you agree with those historians who declare that Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the designer, not Betsy Ross, the fact remains that Hopkinson was born in Philadelphia, educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and served as a jurist in this State. Moreover, it was also at Philadelphia, that

the Continental Congress, on June 14, 1777, officially adopted the Stars and Stripes as America's flag.

Today more than \$1,500,000 worth of flags and kindred items are manufactured in Pennsylvania each year. A State Planning Board survey for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses the industry to be concentrated chiefly in the southeastern counties of Montgomery, Chester, and Philadelphia. Other plants are located in Jefferson and Luzerne Counties. Approximately five hundred persons are employed in the industry.

Tomorrow many homes will display the American flag. The United States War Department has issued regulations concerning the proper display of our flag. A summary of those regulations applying to display on private homes says: "When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i.e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. The American flag should not be permitted to touch the ground or trail in the water and it should not be used as drapery or decoration, where bunting of red, white and blue is in order."

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Secretary, Department of Commerce RICHARD P. BROWN
Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #183)

"KEEFING COOL" A \$50,000,000 ENTERPRISE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

With the year's two hottest months -- July and August -- just around the corner, it may be of some comfort to Pennsylvanians to know that the manufacture of refrigerators, refrigerating systems and ice machinery is a huge enterprise in our State.

For, according to a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, the industry has an annual production value of \$50,000,000, and its twenty-one manufacturing establishments, located in eleven counties, employ approximately 6,000 persons, with salaries and wages totalling more than \$9,000,000 a year. Philadelphia has the greatest number of manufacturers, eight, while Erie County has three and Berks County, two. Other counties in which the manufacture of refrigerating equipment is carried on include Allegheny, Chester, Clearfield, Franklin, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery and York. The largest plant in the State is located at York.

Modern mechanical refrigeration is based on the principle that when liquids evaporate, they cause a cooling effect in the surrounding area. Among the agents employed are ammonia, sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, methyl chloride and other liquified vapors or gases. The first refrigerating machine, invented by Jacob Perkins, Massachusetts mechanic and engineer, in 1834, used ether as refrigerant.

Today there are many uses for such refrigeration. Among the more unusual of these are the removal of paraffin in oil refining, the freezing of quicksand so that tunneling can be done in this difficult material, the removal of moisture from the air entering blast furnaces, and the freezing of affected parts in surgical operations.

The State Planning Board's survey of the refrigeration-manufacturing industry in Pennsylvania disclosed that the average factory in our State is 38% larger than that in the United States as a whole, and that the average wage paid is almost 4% higher. The industry has a future that is bright, since new uses for its products are being constantly discovered.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #184)

PENNSYLVANIA IS UNDISPUTED
MUSHROOM INDUSTRY LEADER

Prepared for the (Editor; Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

With mushrooms gracing an increasingly larger number of American tables each year -- especially with steak and in cream of mushroom soup -- the domestic mushroom industry, which is dominated by Pennsylvania production, has within the last decade become "big business." Time was when most mushrooms were imported from abroad, principally France, but following the levying of a higher tariff in 1930, the domestic industry has grown by leaps and bounds. Although subsequent lowering of the tariff in 1936 served to hamper this growth, today's generally unsettled world conditions will undoubtedly stimulate the industry at home, if Americans are to continue their consumption of 40,000,000 pounds a year.

A State Planning Board survey for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

shows that two thirds, or 20,000,000 pounds, of the annual domestic mushroom production come from a small area in southeastern Chester County, Pennsylvania. Perhaps the most important reason for this is the region's strategic location to the larger metropolitan centers, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington all being within a radius of approximately 100 miles.

In the years during which the industry has experienced its phenomenal growth, fresh mushrooms have risen most rapidly in popular acceptance. The development of the mushroom canning industry has not lagged, however, there being at least twice as many Pennsylvania canneries now as in 1930. A notable factor in the industry's advance has been the development by the Mushroom

Growers' Cooperative, whose headquarters are in Kennett Square, Chester County, of a pure culture spawn to be grown on rye grain instead of on compost. This has not only improved the quality of the Pennsylvania mushroom but has reduced the cost of its production. The Cooperative has also been instrumental in opening up the metropolitan markets for fresh mushrooms by its fleet of refrigerated trucks which rush the product to these markets within twenty-four hours of its removal from the beds.

Pennsylvania mushrooms, being hothouse grown under sanitary, scientific conditions, are rapidly assuming an identity of superiority in the minds of the consuming public that at one time existed only for the imported variety. Through cooperative advertising and special trade-marking Pennsylvania growers are assuring their product's continued leadership.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #185)

PENNSYLVANIA MACHINE
TOOL LEADER

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Most important "if" in any expansion of armaments manufacture is the rapidity with which machine tools can be produced to handle this increased output. Since Pennsylvania is one of the five leading American states in the manufacture of machine tools, it is obvious that our State must play a major role in this phase of the Nation's vast new defense program.

A survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses that the manufacture of machine tools, machine-tool accessories and machinists' precision tools has in recent years been for Pennsylvania a \$25,000,000 enterprise, employing more than 5,000 persons. Generally speaking, machine tools are "any machine operating other than by hand power which employs a tool for work on metal" (U. S. Tariff Act of 1922) Bending machines are also classified as machine tools, but machines designed

for working metal, such as welding, sheet-metal-working and wire-drawing, are not.

Perhaps the best known of the machine tools is the power-driven lathe. Other such tools include those for boring, broaching, die-casting, drilling, filing, forging, gear-cutting, grinding, honing, milling, planing, punching, riveting, stamping, and many other industrial uses.

For a great number of years, Philadelphia was the largest tool building center in the world. Two brilliant machine tool manufacturers whose plants were located there, William Sellers and William Bement, were responsible for the city's supremacy. Sellers had probably a greater influence on American machine tools than any other man, being granted ninety U. S. patents and many others from foreign countries. One of the best known of his machines was the spiral geared planer. Sellers also introduced "machine gray" paint, while both he and Bement (among the first to concentrate entirely on tool building) put more metal into their machines than was the practice of their New England competitors, thus increasing the tools' efficiency and durability.

The Quaker City is still the Pennsylvania center of the machine tool industry, with approximately half the plants in the State. The industry as a whole, according to the Planning Board survey, is situated in sixteen counties: Allegheny, Berks, Bradford, Crawford, Dauphin, Erie, Franklin, Lancaster, Luzerne, Lycoming, Montgomery, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Snyder, Westmoreland and York.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #186)

PRESENT SEASON SEES PEAK OF
PENNSYLVANIA'S ICE CREAM PRODUCTION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Whether the Summer sun brings out in you a craving for ice cream on a stick, a cooling sherbet, "a dish of chocolate," or whatever your ice cream preference, at least one of the 350 Pennsylvania ice cream makers will be able to supply you. For the manufacture of ice cream in our State is today a mammoth industry, its annual production value of \$40,000,000 being exceeded by only one other state and equalling that of the next two nearest states together.

For obvious reasons, this is the peak of the ice cream manufacturing year in Pennsylvania, and a State Planning Board survey for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses the industry's employment rolls to be 50% higher now than in the winter months. Ice cream may be a year-round dish,

but it still enjoys its greatest popularity when the heat of Summer moves in on us. An annual average of nearly five thousand persons are employed in the State's ice cream industry, the size of the various establishments ranging from only one or two persons in many to several hundred in others.

Pennsylvania can trace its commercial ice cream history back 140 years to the time when an Italian confectioner, Mr. Bosio, of Germantown, began manufacturing the delicacy for the retail trade in 1800. Our State can also claim a "first" in connection with the industry, Pennsylvania State College having been the pioneer (1892) in offering instruction in ice cream making to its students. Nine years later, Iowa State College followed Penn State's lead, and since then many other colleges and universities have instituted short courses in the art.

Just how much ice cream Mr. Bosio sold in a year is lost in the shades of antiquity, but it is safe to say that he did not dispose of 40,219,879 gallons, which was the State's output in the most recent year for which figures are available. Approximately seven-eighths of this impressive total constituted run-of-the-mill bulk and brick ice cream, while the balance was taken up in specialties (such as cups and sticks) and in ices, frappes, sherbets, etc.

Fifty-nine of the State's sixty-seven counties have establishments producing at least \$1,000 worth of ice cream each annually. Very naturally, the largest concentration of ice cream making exists in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the former having between fifteen hundred and two thousand employed in the industry; the latter more than five hundred. By number employed, Northumberland County ranks third in the State, Lancaster County fourth, Luzerne fifth, Erie sixth, Dauphin seventh, Cambria eighth, Schuylkill ninth and York tenth.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #187)

CENSUS REVEALING NEED FOR REGIONAL PLANNING

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

As the results of the 1940 census appear from day to day, it becomes increasingly apparent that regional planning is the keystone of proper public planning for the future in Pennsylvania.

The rapid growth of the suburban areas clustered about our State's many cities and larger boroughs is, for all practical purposes, obliterating the efficacy of arbitrary political boundaries by creating "larger cities" whose problems, both urban and suburban, are mutual. Thus, in a report issued by the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, explaining the provisions of Pennsylvania's regional planning enabling legislation, the purpose of the act is declared to be "to permit the creation of planning

boards with a real jurisdiction coterminus with actual planning problems."

The State Planning Board report points out that under the Pennsylvania Regional Planning Act, the participating governmental units retain all their independent legislative functions. The regional planning commission makes a master plan for all territory under its jurisdiction, may regulate land subdivision activities for the entire area if the individual communities wish to delegate this authority, and works toward the eventual achievement of the details outlined in the master plan by means of all powers conferred by the planning enabling acts.

Another guarantee of community integrity rests in the fact that although the regional planning commission may prepare a zoning ordinance for the entire area, adoption of the respective portions of the regional zoning ordinance rests with the legislative bodies of the individual component political units. Zoning administration also remains an individual responsibility, with each governmental agency having its own zoning officer and its own board of adjustment.

Regional planning in Pennsylvania has been given a splendid guide in the comprehensive report of assets and resources in the Harrisburg Regional Area, recently released by the Capital City's unofficial Regional Planning Committee. The Harrisburg Area embraces portions of Dauphin, Cumberland, York, Perry, Lebanon and Lancaster Counties, and communities in this area are at the present time taking steps toward furthering the work begun with this report by forming an official regional planning commission. Other areas in the State that are contemplating regional planning will find the Harrisburg report of immeasurable value.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #188)

PENNSYLVANIA, 3RD IN OIL REFINING,
STANDS PREPARED FOR ANY EMERGENCY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

While it is still true that "an army moves on its stomach," in these days of mechanized warfare that same army must also possess sufficient supplies of oil and gasoline -- if it hopes to move at all.

Hence this is another phase of the National defense program in which Pennsylvania must play a major role, for our State is at the present time the third largest refiner of petroleum in the Nation. According to a survey made for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce by its State Planning Board, more than a quarter of a billion dollars worth of gasoline, fuel oils, lubricating oils, illuminating oils and other products are distilled from crude petroleum each year by the State's thirty-three major refineries. The industry employs approximately 12,000 persons and dispenses wages and salaries in excess of

of \$20,000,000 annually.

These refineries, accounting for all but a small percentage of the State's production value in the industry, are located in nine counties: Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Delaware, McKean, Philadelphia, Venango and Warren. The largest number of individual refineries, seven, are located in Venango County, but the biggest refineries are to be found in the State's tidewater area: Philadelphia and Delaware Counties.

A typical Pennsylvania refinery consists of crude-oil storage tanks, stills for the distillation of the oil, condensers in which the product is cooled as it comes off the stills, agitators for the treatment of the condensed product to remove odors and impurities, tanks in which to store the products after treatment in the agitators or to hold the products left in the still, filters for the treatment of lubricating oils, wax presses and wax machines, together with boilerhouses, laboratories and offices. Within the past two decades, oil refining has undergone revolutionary changes with the old style fire-still being superseded by the tube-still. This latter utilizes parallel pipes, joined at the ends, to form in some cases a continuous tube a mile long.

That the petroleum industries are well prepared for any eventuality has been voiced by a leader in the industries who said recently: "So far as the national defense program is concerned, the petroleum industry of today merely asks how much of our products is needed, where and when. Its enormous capacity for performance would not be exerted under any condition that can be imagined."

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #189)

NEWSPAPERS IN PENNSYLVANIA
ARE \$75,000,000 INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Exactly two hundred and fifty years after the founding of America's first paper mill, the Nation's largest single paper industry -- newspaper publishing -- is in 1940 reaching the highest levels of public service and efficiency in its history.

Pennsylvania, within whose boundaries the original paper mill was established (Philadelphia, 1690), is a leader in today's mammoth enterprise of getting the news to the public via paper. According to a survey made for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce by its State Planning Board, the State's 600 newspapers have an annual income of more than \$75,000,000.

No a county in the State is without its own local newspaper, be the latter a small, substantial weekly or a dynamic "big-city" daily. In number,

weeklies predominate with 444, although the State's 145 dailies possess a much larger aggregate circulation. There are also twenty-two semi-weeklies, two tri-weeklies and two semi-monthlies, a rather representative selection. Of the dailies, one hundred and eleven are evening papers, forty are morning and sixteen have a Sunday edition.

Pennsylvania's first newspaper (the third in the American colonies) appeared in 1719. It was The American Weekly Mercury, published by Andrew Bradford, Philadelphia postmaster and a son of William Bradford, America's earliest printer. According to Benjamin Franklin, who assumed control of the State's second newspaper, The Pennsylvania Gazette, in 1729, the office of postmaster was an invaluable aid to his competitor, Bradford. In his "Autobiography," Franklin says: "As he held the post office, it was imagined that he had better opportunities for obtaining the news, and his paper was thought a better distributor of advertisements than mine, and therefore had many more . . ."

In 1786, western Pennsylvania's first newspaper, The Pittsburgh Gazette, was brought out by John Scull, a Quaker boy of twenty-one. The paper and its editor were ardently Federalist, standing by the government during the Whiskey Insurrection, and being challenged in 1798 and 1800 by the establishment of two anti-Federalist papers: the Herald of Liberty and the Tree of Liberty.

From these beginnings have emerged the tremendous Pennsylvania papers of today, whose roaring presses grind out the news only minutes after its occurrence, no matter in what section of the world the event may have taken place.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #190)

COMMUNITY FOREST GAINING FAVOR IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

An up-and-coming phase of local planning in Pennsylvania is the community forest, -- for its diversification of potential community benefits is unsurpassed.

Healthful recreation, improved scenery, watershed protection, hunting and fishing areas, profits from timber crops and increased local employment are among the benefits to be enjoyed by communities possessing a community forest. Already our State has, according to a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, at least 100 such locally-owned tracts, whose total area exceeds 75,000 acres. More than half of these are primarily for protection of the watershed from whence comes the community's water supply, while another 40% are used for park and recreation purposes. In addition, two exist for the purpose of producing timber crops to be sold for the community's profit --

which is the historic intent of the community forest. It is possible, however, with capable forest mangement to have a community forest serve not one of the aforementioned benefits but as many as seem practicable to the individual community's requirements.

The community forest movement in Pennsylvania is 128 years old, having been inaugurated with the acquisition of five acres in Faire Mount by the City of Philadelphia in 1812. Although this ranks our State as among the pioneers in the movement, three states, New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, none of which got started until the twentieth century, have outstripped us in the development of community forests. It is encouraging to note, however, that within the past two decades we have been acquiring and developing such tracts at a greatly accelerated pace. In this connection, it should be noted that community forests may be owned by community or group enterprises, such as schools, hospitals, churches, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s and similar organizations, as well as by local governments.

At the present time, the most active agency in promoting community forestry in this State is the Pennsylvania Community Forest Council. This organization of governmental officials and others interested in the development of community forests will hold its annual meeting in Reading sometime during the Fall. Reading has been selected because it is a leader in the movement, having more than 5,000 acres of community forest lands, and a field trip to inspect these lands is planned for the convention program.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #191)

MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY A MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR ENTERPRISE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Of Pennsylvania's ten million citizens, some may be able to live without meat, but most can't -- which is the principal reason why meat packing is in our State a multi-million dollar enterprise.

In fact, according to a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, the annual production value of our State's meat packing industry exceeds the hundred million dollar mark, being \$129,221,300 in the most recent year for which figures are available. The Planning Board survey further shows that the industry has invested capital of approximately twenty million dollars, that it employs almost ten thousand persons and that it dispenses annually fourteen million dollars in wages and salaries.

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Almost two-fifths of the industry's value of production is accounted for by the packing of fresh beef and fresh pork, the two products being about even in value although beef does run slightly higher in total. Pickled and dry-cured (smoked) pork comes third, followed in order by lard, fresh veal, cooked hams, fresh lamb and mutton, and similar meat products. Also included in the industry's output are cattle hides, calfskins, sheep and lamb pelts.

Historical record shows that Pennsylvania's meat packing industry must have been started prior to 1729 (in Philadelphia) for in that year the Provincial Assembly passed a very long and very minute act "more effectually to prevent unfair practices in the packing of beef and pork for exportation." The act directed the size and material of casks, and required that the casks must be branded with the marks of the coopers who made them, as well as ordered that the contents should be inspected and the casks again branded but with an inspector's o.k. brand.

Today, Pennsylvania's meat packing industry is scattered over thirty-nine of the State's sixty-seven counties, although Philadelphia and Allegheny County are by far the most important meat packing centers. In number of employes, Dauphin County ranks third, while others in the "first ten" are Chester, Berks, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Erie, Lancaster and Northumberland.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #192)

PENNSYLVANIA'S RUG INDUSTRY
IN \$50,000,000 BRACKET

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

If that rug or carpet on your floor is a domestic product, the chances are about one in four that it came from a Pennsylvania manufacturer.

For the business of making these floor coverings is a tremendous one in our State, a survey made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce reveals. Not only does our output of approximately \$35,000,000 annually represent almost a quarter of the National value of production, but Pennsylvania is also the only State in which the woolen and worsted yarn for carpets and rugs is manufactured. This latter phase accounts for more than \$16,000,000 each year, thus ranking the industry as a whole in the \$50,000,000 bracket. Only one other state has a greater value of production.

- more -

Among the many varieties of rugs and carpets manufactured here are axminster, velvet, wilton, brussels, tapestry, ingrain and chenille. In addition, more than a third of all rag rugs are made by us, as well as a large proportion of automotive and aircraft carpet. The principal processes of textile manufacture used in rug-making are six in number: preparation of raw materials, spinning, bleaching, dyeing, weaving and finishing.

The first carpet factory in the United States was founded in 1791 by William Peter Sprague at Philadelphia, and the Quaker City remains today as the leading center of the industry in the entire United States. Other Philadelphia pioneers in the industry were John Dorsey and Isaac Macauley.

Today approximately 9,000 Pennsylvanians are employed in the making of rugs and carpets and in the manufacture of the woollen and worsted carpet yarns, the Planning Board survey discloses. Besides Philadelphia, rug and carpet plants are located in Columbia County, Cumberland County, Berks County, Bucks County, Montgomery County and Lackawanna County.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #193)

A METAL MADE FROM JEWELS

(Pennsylvania leads the world in producing BERYLLIUM)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Eighteen karat gold as hard and as wear resistant as tungsten steel, non-magnetic, non-sparkling tools of copper for use in gas works, munitions factories and oil refineries where the slightest spark might start a disastrous explosion, a cement that joins elements of steel with a material harder than the steel itself - these are but a few of the wonders of the rare metal Beryllium in whose production Pennsylvania leads America and the world.

The properties of Beryllium are a chemical mystery. It is far lighter than aluminum, and yet hardens almost every material with which it is combined. It is extracted from the mineral beryl the source of some of the most beautiful of gem stones.

Beryllium today sells from twenty-three to thirty dollars a pound, but so remarkable are its properties that even as little as one half of one percent

of this metal when alloyed with copper produces a material harder than many grades of commercial steel. Combined with nickel steel, one percent of beryllium forms a rustless alloy which does not expand or contract when heated and may find a great future usefulness in chronometer and instrument parts. One fifth of one percent of beryllium added to tin stiffens and hardens that soft and flexible metal. Nickel can be made as tough as steel. Watch springs containing beryllium are rustless and non-magnetic. Springs of beryllium copper suffer no change or loss of elasticity after undergoing two billion vibrations under heavy pressure and sharp temperature changes. In the bearings of variable-pitch airplane propellers it is a beryllium bronze which takes the wear and strain that no other material can endure so well.

A recent survey by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce discloses that our State's location and industrial advantages have prompted the Nation's largest Beryllium producer to transfer its plant from the mid-west to Temple, Pennsylvania, near Reading within the past decade. Today that plant contains the only mill ever constructed for rolling and drawing the alloys of this remarkable metal whose properties make it increasingly important in the construction of tools, scales, and materials of war.

This Pennsylvania industry supplies the master alloys of beryllium to other manufacturers and also supplies finished materials. Nowhere else in the world is there so complete and ample an equipment for the extraction and processing of this metal of the future.

It may seem a far reach from a gleaming emerald or aquamarine, on a lady's finger ring to the roar of an airplane motor three miles above her head, yet both the sparkle and hardness of the emerald and the steady roar of the high altitude plane are assured by the mysterious properties of Beryllium, a Pennsylvania first of growing importance to modern industry.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Secretary, Department of Commerce RICHARD P. BROWN
Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, August 29, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #194)

AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATIONS REVEAL PENNSYLVANIA AS
LEADER IN RECOVERY

(Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

With a total registration of 2,099,234 motor vehicles Pennsylvania's increase of 94,287 vehicles represented a gain of 4.9 percent in a single year, during which the national increase was 3.4 percent. Pennsylvania's growth in car registrations was at a rate nearly 45 percent greater than that of the nation as a whole.

The index of transfer of motor car licences maintained by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce has, for the past five years, closely paralleled, and often preceded the rise and fall of general production and of business activity in the State and Nation. It reflects changes in employment, in consumer purchasing power and in commercial activity. Secretary Brown points out that Pennsylvania's recent growth in motor vehicle registrations must, therefore, be accepted

as one more evidence of the industrial progress and business activity achieved in our State during 1939.

Between 1938 and 1939, Pennsylvania's gains in the registration of motor cars exceeded those of every state in our union except Texas. More than one car of every ten of the national registration gains was a Pennsylvania car.

In actual numbers, and also in the percentage of increase over 1938 Pennsylvania's gains in 1939 exceeded those of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin or Rhode Island, to mention but a few of the great industrial states of the East and Middle West.

Pennsylvania's gain in the number of passenger cars exceeded that of New York by 13,000, New Jersey by 62,000, Connecticut by 63,000 and Michigan by 85,000.

In total registered motor vehicles, including passenger cars, trucks and busses, Pennsylvania's increase between 1938 and 1939 exceeded the increase in New York state by 64,000 and in New Jersey by 75,000.

Automobile registrations thus reveal Pennsylvania as a leader in the recovery of 1939, and also that its improvement was more substantial than that in any industrial area of the East, North or West.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #195)

TRENDS OF THE POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA'S CITIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Interesting preliminary population statistics for 1940 are being released by the Bureau of Census and those released to date are showing a marked change in the trend of population for our Pennsylvania cities for the past decade. This trend is found to coincide closely with predictions made by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board some years ago.

These Census statistics demonstrate the fact that many Pennsylvania cities have ceased to grow within their man-made boundaries. Preliminary studies by the Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce are indicating that when final population figures are available, however, the metropolitan areas which comprise these cities and surrounding territory will undoubtedly show a substantial increase. Because of this fact, the existing trend in the amount of retail and wholesale sales, bank deposits, postal receipts and other economic factors will not be greatly affected.

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There are now 49 cities in Pennsylvania, an increase of two in the number of those existing in 1930 and seven more than existed in 1920. The population of these 49 communities in 1920 totaled 3,961,567 and by 1930, had increased to 4,364,624, or an increase of 10.2%. These same communities, however, instead of showing an increase for the period 1930 to 1940 declined in population to 4,357,875, or a decrease of 3/20 of 1%; practically remaining stationary. With respect to the number of cities showing decreases for these two decades, 10 of the 49 cities declined in population for the period 1920-1930 while for the period 1930-1940, 24 cities or almost half, showed decreases in total population.

In numbers, the importance of the population of cities of Pennsylvania as compared with the State's total population remained approximately the same for 1920 and 1930, the cities' percentage of the total population being 45.4 and 45.3 respectively. For 1940, however, based on a State Planning Board estimate, the proportion the cities' population is of the State's total population will decline to approximately 43%.

An important disclosure from these advanced statistics indicates that thought should be given to the future if this present trend continues. City planning was never more essential than it is today. Unless something is done, some of our cities by 1950 will be well on their way toward becoming the inside of a hollow shell upon which people on the outside will depend for many governmental facilities, but who, under the present arrangement, are not called upon to contribute an equitable share of the necessary cost for these services.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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Released for Publication, Thursday, September 19, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release 196)

MACHINE TOOLS:
MACHINES TO MAKE MACHINES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Strangely enough people do not know a great deal about our machine-tool industry. Many do not even know there is such an industry, although it turned out in 1937,- according to figures prepared by the State Planning Board for its current monthly bulletin, Pennsylvania Planning, and released by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce,- a national value of product amounting to over \$162,000,000 and a Pennsylvania output valued at nearly \$8,000,000.

Human progress is reflected in the record of tools each civilization leaves behind it - stone, bronze, iron. Our present industrial age differs from all preceding ones in its development of power-driven tools - tools that are themselves machines. These call for other

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machines to make these machines. Such machines are called "machine tools".

Among the machine tools manufactured in Pennsylvania are power-driven planers, borers, lathes, milling machines, and a variety of high-speed cutting and grinding machines. Most of these are made in or near our great industrial centers,- Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie, and the northeastern area of our State running from Reading, Allentown and Bethlehem up to Bradford county. The greatest concentration of the industry lies in and about Philadelphia which for many years, starting with the colonial times, was the country's leading machine-tool center. While Philadelphia has lost somewhat of its leadership to the West in regard to the heavier items of machine-tool manufacture, Philadelphia still is outstanding for the finer precision tools upon which the marvelous and indispensable accuracy of modern industry rests. Without "interchangeability of parts" we could not have this modern industrialism of ours and without precision tools to hold down variation there could be no such fine and uniform precision.

Of the State's total output 26.72% is produced in Philadelphia and 27.16% in the adjoining county of Montgomery. This area alone produces over half of the State's output. Bradford county follows with 22.68%, concentrated in one large plant, Dauphin county runs third and Crawford county fifth among the counties of the State. Machine tools are also produced in considerable quantity as a secondary product by firms whose chief product is other than machine tools. It is probable, in the light of the urgent demand for machine tools to equip our defense program, there will need to be a great deal more of this development of the industry in plants now making other products.

The effect of machine tools upon our State, local and national economy can be gathered from the fact that industrial production has increased between 1919 and 1939 by 114%. All of this gain may be fairly traced to the increasing ingenuity and economies achieved by our machine-tool industry.

It might be safely said that in the present world conflict national survival rests upon two major factors: machine-tools and power. In both of these our State holds a prominent place, in both is Pennsylvania able to sustain its ancient role of "Keystone State" to our national safety and prosperity.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1940

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #197)

PENNSYLVANIA DEMANDS FAIR DEAL FOR ITS BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

In the forthcoming report prepared for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce by the State Planning Board, the injustices visited upon the Bituminous Coal Industry by our prevailing tariff legislation, and the disadvantages suffered by Pennsylvania's soft coal industry under the present freight rate structure are sharply emphasized.

Every year Pennsylvania produces more coal than any other state in our Union; it has done so for the past one hundred years. Without Pennsylvania's coal the nation could not have grown to its present industrial supremacy. Of late years, however, the competition of newer energy resources such as oil, hydroelectric power and natural gas has drastically decreased the proportion of coal to the whole national energy output. Even so late as 1909 bituminous coal supplied 70% of the nation's energy; today it scarcely supplies 40%. That fact in itself means that the great coal regions of the United States, and particularly those of Pennsylvania,

have suffered a severe loss in demand. The replacement of coal by other sources of power now approximates the equivalent of 150 million tons a year. In view of this fact it is no wonder that wide spread unemployment has occurred in the coal mining regions of our country and particularly in a state like ours, where coal mining is a major industry.

Our present tariff policies which admit coal and all important coal products into the United States duty free have added to the difficulties of American coal producers and have dealt an additional blow at the prosperity of the industry.

The report of the Planning Board also calls attention to the fact that while the mines of our State have a higher wage scale than those of any large competing area in the east or south, Pennsylvania coal is compelled to pay a higher ton-mile freight rate to its leading markets than that of other competing fields. As a consequence of these two facts Pennsylvania coal has been largely replaced in the market of New England, and in the Great Lakes trade, and has been prevented from gaining its fair share of the export markets of the world.

This condition, the Report points out, is now a matter of large importance to the program of national defense. Our country's security depends in part on our retaining the good will of Latin America. But unlike every other great coal producing nation of the world, which have invariably assisted the movement of their coal to export points, the United States, by its freight rate structure, penalizes every coal field close to tide water by higher rates per ton mile than those granted to more distant producers. As a result of this policy the Pennsylvania fields, the only great coal fields close to Atlantic tide water, are completely unable to meet the competition of either Germany or Great Britain in the South American trade. If they were allowed the same ton-mile rates for their coal to the Atlantic ports as are now allowed to the more distant southern fields, Pennsylvania coal could be supplied to such important markets as that of Brazil and a firmer basis of mutual advantage could at once be established between the greatest nations of North and South America.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #198)

BEGINNINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board.

National interest will be centered soon upon the dedication of America's greatest road -- The Pennsylvania Turnpike. The opening of this all-weather super-highway of tomorrow will honor not only those who carried through successfully the colossal task of constructing the highway but also those who conceived the magnificent proposal and convinced the Legislature of its merit.

Credit for first thought of this utilization of the long abandoned, partially completed tunnels and right-of-way of the South Penn Railroad should probably be divided between two men, both working in the field of planning and each apparently conceiving the idea independently at about the same time. One of these planners, Victor Lecoq, then a member of the research staff of the State Planning Board, thought of the proposal in January of 1935 when trying to develop a list of useful,

self-liquidating projects for the Pennsylvania portion of the Public Works Program. At the same time, the project was also suggested by Edward M. Flickinger, then Chief of the Division of City Planning in the Department of Internal Affairs and later a member of the staff of the State Planning Board. Mr. Flickinger's interest in the South Penn Railroad dated back many years, since as a boy he had often explored the abandoned tunnels and right-of-way, which crossed his father's farm.

Early in 1935, acting on the suggestions of Lecoq and Flickinger, the project was presented for the consideration of the State Planning Board by Alexander Fleisher and Francis A. Pitkin, who were in charge of the Board's staff. The Planning Board, perceiving the varied potentialities from both the military and the peace-time points of view of a straight, level, high-speed super-highway, authorized further study by the staff and later recommended the project to the Public Works Administration in April 1935, and to the National Resources Board in June 1935 and again in December 1935. Some of the findings of the study, which was made for the Board by Victor Lecoq, were incorporated in a 16 page report, "A History of South Pennsylvania Railroad".

The scene of action now shifts to the General Assembly, where due to the long continued efforts of Lecoq, interest was finally aroused. Lecoq had early secured the active interest and assistance of W. A. Sutherland, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association, who was extremely helpful, and A. E. O'Brien, Secretary of the Associated Pennsylvania Constructors and finally of Representative Cliff S. Patterson of Monongahela, Pennsylvania, who introduced a Resolution asking for joint study of the project. A. Boyd Hamilton, then Secretary of the Senate, became interested in the project and it was largely due to his active support in the Senate that a Joint Legislative Commission was created to investigate the possibilities of the abruptly abandoned right-of-way of Vanderbilt's railroad project. Active on this Commission, whose Chairman was Representative Patterson,

were Senators Ealy Mallery and Rupp and Representatives Schrock and O'Keefe, and often meeting with the Committee were A. Boyd Hamilton, H. H. Temple, then Chief Engineer of the Department of Highways, Forrest Mercer, Counsel to the Department of Highways, and Alexander Fleisher and F. A. Pitkin of the State Planning Board staff. This committee drew heavily upon the State Planning Board for data and maps, one of the earliest of which appeared in connection with an article by Lecoq for the August, 1935 issue of "The Highway Builder".

After thorough study, the committee - impressed with the plan's possibilities and the Planning Board's favorable comment - authorized application for a Works Progress Administration grant to make a survey of the right-of-way. At the opening of the 1937 Session, the Joint Commission reported to the General Assembly, urging construction of the tunnel highway. Representative Patterson introduced the bill to authorize construction which was finally passed and on May 21, 1937 was approved by the Governor.

Throughout this entire sequence of interesting events extending over the formative years of this project the State Planning Board, through its Directors, Fleisher and Pitkin and staff members, Lecoq and Flickinger, kept close and critical contact with all phases of the project: its public-works aspect, as a project capable of providing wide employment in a period of depression; its transportation aspect, as a strategic link in the State's east and west highway traffic; its economic aspect, as an effective stimulus and service to trade and commerce; and its military aspect, as a needed item of our national defense.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #199)

PLANNING BOARD ISSUES ZONING PRIMER

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

The State Planning Board has just prepared a Pennsylvania Zoning Primer which the State Department of Commerce will distribute for the use of citizens and Zoning Commissions of the Commonwealth. It has become more and more widely recognized that a sound zoning program is essential for the protection of both residence and business property in every type of civil subdivision. Pennsylvania cannot become as successful and prosperous a State as its resources entitle it to be unless the people of its towns, boroughs, and cities, and of its rural townships take steps to secure the value of their homes and business places through intelligent planning and zoning.

Practically all large cities in the United States have recognized how vital such zoning protection has become, because of the very great losses in property values, and the blighted and run down conditions that have resulted

from needless shifts in the character of neighborhoods. It has been estimated that the losses in property values from such causes, in New York City alone, before the enactment of its first zoning law, exceeded a billion dollars a year, a figure greater than the losses caused by fire. In 1916 there were only eight zoning ordinances in effect in the United States. Today more than eleven hundred municipalities have adopted zoning laws and more than fifty million people are living in protected communities.

The Pennsylvania Zoning Primer puts in a plain and simple form the principles of zoning for large or small communities alike. It also deals with some of the problems of rural zoning, and points out the methods which have been found successful in applying the principle of zoning protection to every kind of community.

Under the influence of developments brought about by the automobile it has become more and more necessary that our State's smaller cities, boroughs and townships should take steps to protect themselves from influences that can destroy their value to their own citizens. Pennsylvania's success as a Commonwealth depends in a large part on the worth and enterprise of its small communities, and on their efficiency in meeting new problems of the location of industry, and the housing and protection of our workers and their families. The Pennsylvania Zoning Primer is not a complete answer to these problems, but with the help of other publications of the Planning Board will enable interested citizens in any part of our State to begin to secure for themselves and their property the protection to which they are entitled under our State's laws.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #200)

PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION STAYS HOME

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

The preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census for the population of Pennsylvania's counties, as well as those for all our States reveal the fact that in the past ten years startling changes have taken place in the type of population growth that has been going on in our Commonwealth and in the nation as a whole. A recent report on these preliminary census figures released for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce by the State Planning Board reveals that for the first time in a century it is the rural areas which have been gaining most rapidly in population for this decade and not the industrial and urban areas.

In the United States the areas showing a rate of growth greater than that of the nation as a whole form a great solid crescent across the south of our country, extending upward to the west, so that the whole area southward from Maryland on our eastern coast to Washington at the extreme northwest grew faster than the rest of the nation, while all the industrial east grew slower than the rest of the nation, and so too did all of the middle west, save Michigan and Minnesota.

The great centers of our industrial prosperity along the north Atlantic Coast

still hold the bulk of our population but are now trailing with a growth rate lower than any other part of our country save that single group of western wheat states from Oklahoma up to North Dakota, all of which actually lost population during the past ten years.

In Pennsylvania similar changes have occurred. Our whole anthracite region has lost population but our agricultural southeast and central counties have gained at a rate faster than that of the growth of the whole state, and even the northern tier of counties many of which had been losing population since 1860 have in the past ten years been growing faster than the state itself.

What does this all mean? The general answer to that problem is very simple. Studies made by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board over the past five years had already indicated the changes that are now shown to have taken place. All through the recent history of our Commonwealth it had been our agricultural counties where the birth rate is highest which had made the slowest growth, due to the migration of their people into our State's great eastern and western industrial areas. During the past ten years this migration has not taken place in anything like its previous volume. Our rural and semi-rural counties have kept their people at home and much of our industrial growth has taken place in regions that were formerly agricultural. Perhaps the most notable example of that fact is the growth of Cameron County, in the forest area of northern Pennsylvania, which between 1920 and 1930 had lost 15.7% of its inhabitants, but now in the past ten years has grown 29% and leads the state in the rate of its increase, due to the establishment of one large industry in its principal town.

Ten years is too short a time to reveal whether the changes in Pennsylvania's population trends, and in those of the nation, represent an actual reverse movement from the great cities and long established industrial centers, back to smaller towns.

All that can be said today is that a hundred year movement toward great cities has slackened and that the rural areas of our State and of most other states are retaining a far greater percentage of their native inhabitants than has been true at any time within a hundred years. But it must be noted that if this trend does continue it will have a profound effect upon the people of our Commonwealth, and that our rural counties will have ahead of them the problem of providing educational, health, and recreational facilities for a growing rather than for a declining population.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1940

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #201)

PENNSYLVANIA'S POWER

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Few Pennsylvanians realize the tremendous resources of their own State, nor how much it contributes to the national power for peace or for defense. In the course of a recent survey of Pennsylvania's bituminous coal and of other power and fuel resources made by the State Planning Board for the Department of Commerce, it was disclosed that Pennsylvania's production of energy and fuel was greater than that of any other state in our Union, and forms roughly one fifth of all the energy output of the United States.

Pennsylvania's anthracite mines alone have produced coal valued at over twelve billion dollars, more than twice the value of all the gold ever mined in our country, and nearly five times the value of all the silver ever recovered from under our soil. Adding to that the value of the more than six billion tons of bituminous coal so far produced in our State and the value of our petroleum,

of which the Pennsylvania Bradford Pool is the second largest in the United States and perhaps the greatest of all in total production, and our Commonwealth will be found to have dug more riches out of the earth than any other state in our Nation and probably more than any other area of equal size in the history of the world.

It is not however, the Planning Board's survey points out, only in the wealth of our resources that Pennsylvania is preeminent. To turn the machinery used in its mining and manufacturing Pennsylvania employs 16.22 % of all the machine horse power used in our nation. This is nearly twice the horse power employed in any other American state. Pennsylvania's machine horse power is 1.7 times greater than that of all New England, exceeds that of the twelve North Central States combined and is greater than that of the thirteen states of the South Atlantic and East South Central groups plus the District of Columbia.

In fact the energy output of our State and its machine horse power are so great that it can be compared only with great nations and in all those resources that are so significant in shaping the course of human history, in steel, machinery and fuel Pennsylvania can properly be considered to be one of the four or five most important regions of the world.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #202)

PENNSYLVANIA'S PATHWAY TO THE SEA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

One of the most important measures of permanent national defense has been repeatedly urged upon our government by farsighted citizens of Philadelphia for the past twenty years. That is the provision of a forty-foot channel for the Port of Philadelphia--a project already begun and one which must be immediately continued and brought to completion.

Philadelphia is the second largest sea port of our nation, and in facilities for the handling of heavy cargoes with the greatest economy of time and labor it is the foremost American port. Its fourteen municipal piers, as Edwin R. Cox, the Director of Harves, Docks and Ferries has recently pointed out, are the greatest group of the kind ever constructed. For heavy lifts, such as the loading of locomotives into steam ships, Philadelphia has the finest facilities on our continent.

With the reopening of Cramp's shipyard in addition to the busy ways of the

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Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., the New York Shipbuilding Company and other yards, the Delaware has again resumed its rightful place as the American Clyde-- the one great shipbuilding center of our Nation which is safe from direct attack from the sea. The Philadelphia Navy Yard has unsurpassed facilities for the construction and repair of the vessels of our fleet.

The very fact of the inland position of our State's great seaport might well make Philadelphia, under modern conditions of war, the key to the defense of our whole Atlantic coast. Closest to our great coal mines and steel mills Philadelphia is also one of the great oil ports of our Nation and is in a position that can be made defensible from attack by sea or air.

But all these great facilities would be worthless to the port and to the Nation if the heaviest vessels afloat, and any volume of shipping that might ever be needed in a time of emergency could not reach the port because of the lack of an adequate deep water channel.

At a time when billions of dollars are being spent for the national defense only some eight or nine millions are needed to complete the most needed part of a deep waterway between Philadelphia and the sea. The amount is inconsiderable but unlike most defense costs the advantages will be permanent for the City, the State and the Nation.

According to data collected by the State Planning Board for the Department of Commerce, Philadelphia's foreign trade rose nearly 12% in 1939. Other evidences of a new day dawning for our sea port is the recent leasing of a marine terminal 300 feet wide and 1000 feet long, on the city's south docks.

Philadelphia has always enjoyed close relations with the commercial interests of Central and South America and is situated favorably for all Latin American trade. With the diversion of so much of our national commerce from Europe to the America's and with the completion of its 40 foot channel, our port may well look forward to a new era of activity and usefulness to the Nation in its program of defense, and in that promotion of the commercial unity of the Americas on which our national welfare and security so definitely depends.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #203)

POPULATION AND ELECTIONS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

The fact is not generally appreciated that the changes of population recorded by our 1940 census if long continued will almost certainly shift the balance of American politics from the great metropolitan districts back to the so called rural areas for our State and Nation.

The change in trend of population growth during the past twenty years is very startling to those who, not very long ago, were making prophesies of a future America of immense glass-enclosed cities whose towering skyscrapers housed increasing multitudes of people. In fact nearly all of those dreams of the future embodied in the pictures of the World of Tomorrow this year and last in the New York Worlds Fair are based rather on what was happening in 1920 than on what is happening in 1940 in our State and Nation.

The super cities which could necessitate eight and sixteen lane highways do not actually seem to belong to the future of a world of human beings like our-

selves. According to present trends such congestions of population, as modern London and New York, seem to have reached and even passed the safe limits of size. It is not merely that they are vulnerable to attack. They are also relatively sterile in producing new generations of human beings to repopulate the future world. Berlin, London, New York are all areas with very low birth rates and in many, if not most large cities births are relatively so few as to be outnumbered by deaths even with the declining death rate made possible by modern medical progress.

In a preliminary study of the census returns being conducted by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce it is shown that on the record of 1940 and on that of the past twenty years the population of America is scattering and not any longer concentrating in the great cities whose noise and stir and congestion and expense of living seem finally to have repelled rather than attracted new inhabitants.

Thus Dearborn, Michigan which grew nearly 2,000% between 1920 and 1930 had fallen to an increase of 26% by 1940. Detroit which grew nearly 60% in the ten years ending in 1930 grew only 3% in the past decade, a rate not much more than one third that of the whole state of Michigan and in New York the County of Queens including most of Brooklyn grew only one-sixth as fast in the past ten years as it had between 1910 and 1920.

Such startling changes have also occurred in Pennsylvania, the State Planning Board's survey reveals. The same type of decentralization that in our Union has been producing a larger than average population growth in almost all the west and for the first time in generations in the "Solid South" is also leading to larger than average growth in the central and northern counties of our own State, and in the great agricultural counties of the southeast.

If such population tendencies continue during the next ten years the great cities will become increasingly less important in deciding our future national elections. It will be the combined voices of the rural districts and the smaller towns, rather than the opinion of a dozen large metropolitan areas that will sway the choice for national office and dictate the policies of our Congress.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1940

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #204)

PENNSYLVANIA'S PENCILS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

In Pennsylvania, eight establishments make pencils, according to Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers. Only one of these, making slate pencils, is outside of Philadelphia. Five of the seven remaining firms produce advertising, mechanical, talc, or soapstone pencils, or lead pencils only as a secondary product. Non-mechanical lead pencils are the primary product of the other two establishments, the Blaisdell Pencil Company and the Mohican Pencil Company. Specific data on number of employes, value of product, or other figures on pencil production in Pennsylvania cannot be published without revealing individual business details of these firms.

The Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, in a preliminary report to the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, shows that throughout the Nation 4329 persons in forty establishments manufactured \$15,859,756 worth of "Pencils (Except Mechanical) and Crayons" in 1939.

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Almost sixty percent of this figure, or \$9,245,946 was the value of the 5,793,002 gross of pencils produced (81.5% black-lead-pencils, 14.8% indelible-and-colored-lead-pencils, and 3.6% other). The remaining forty percent was the value of pencil parts made for sale as such, and of crayons, including chalk.

Old barn timbers or fence rails from an area in Tennessee supply most of the southern red cedar used in making high-grade drawing pencils and the best writing pencils. Wood for the remaining pencils, more than ninety percent of the total, is California incense cedar, dyed and scented to resemble the well-known red cedar. Madagascar, Ceylon, Siberia, Mexico, and our own country supply the clays and graphites making pencil leads. Glue of bone or hide, shellac paints or specially made laquers, caps of brass and other metals, colored leads, and rubber erasers are the other raw materials of pencil-makers.

Manufacturing pencils is highly mechanized. Machines enabled 4,329 persons engaged in that industry to average almost two hundred thousand pencils in 1939. These machines cut the lead-grooves and guide-slits in cedar slats; inserted lead in the grooves in many cases; pressed two grooved, glued, slats together, making a practically invisible and inseparable joint; sanded the slat-ends; cut hexagonal or round pencils from the two to eight or nine pencil blanks; sanded these hexagonal or cylindrical surfaces; painted each pencil as many as eight different times; capped pencils, inserting and clinching erasers; stamped names and trade marks on the pencils; and cleaned and sharpened pencils. Hand operations, aside from feeding, adjusting and clearing the machines, were inserting leads, and cleaning, sharpening, inspecting, sorting, and packing the pencils.

This is how almost six and a half pencils were made for each person in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN

Secretary, Department of Commerce

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1940

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #205)

HIDDEN TRENDS OF POPULATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

The eagerly awaited preliminary results of the U. S. Census have now become a reality and are causing mingled sensations of elation and disappointment among the minor civil divisions of Pennsylvania. Many communities, while possibly sensing that their population was not growing, refused to admit a decline until the population figures were announced and even then some are defensively skeptical over the manner in which the statistics have been collected. Others felt a growing pride over the fact that their claims for an increase in population were substantiated.

Population studies made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce show that there are, however, many more factors to be considered than the mere increase or decline in number of persons residing in the communities of Pennsylvania as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Census. When conducting general population research covering periods of 50 to 100 years, the statistics as shown by the Censuses for 10 year intervals are usually sufficient,

but more information is needed when consideration is given to the present status of any particular community and may necessitate the study of individual years for possibly a decade, especially if its population, shown by an official Census, indicated a decline for the first time.

It is logical to assume that a community's population is declining if it showed an increase for the past three or more decades prior to 1940 and then showed a decline in 1940. However, because of the information that is available for some inter-censal years in the Pennsylvania State Planning Board's estimates of population between 1930 and 1940, other interpretations are often possible and may reveal that such an assumption is untrue. For instance, if a community's population shows a decline from 1930 to 1940 it does not necessarily mean that the population of that particular community was declining at the time the Census was taken. There are many examples of this throughout the State and a notable one can be cited, in the case of Scranton, the third largest city in Pennsylvania.

A study of the decennial Census reports of Scranton's population for the past eighty years would show a steady increase from 1860 reaching its maximum in 1930 and then declining until 1940, resulting in an assumption that the population of Scranton is now decreasing. However, a more intensive analysis shows this not to be the case. In 1930, Scranton had a population of 143,433. According to the State Planning Board's estimates, this population declined by 1935 to 137,911, but by 1937, had increased to 138,021. For 1940, the preliminary figure announced by the U. S. Census was 140,393. This seems to indicate that the population of Scranton is not declining at the present time, but rather is on the increase and that the low point was reached prior to or during 1935.

This analysis shows that a continuous close inspection of a city, borough or township's population status is necessary if knowledge of the true condition of the community is desired. This knowledge is very essential since a very large

part of a community's expenditures, for such items as schools, water supply, sewage disposal, and hospitals must be based on the prospects for its future growth or decline in population. The population trend of a community, whether it be large or small, is the most fundamental fact behind all its public planning and expenditures. Why a community grows or declines is a matter of vital importance to its citizens, whose lives are invested in its welfare. But that question can never be answered unless the actual growth or decline under changing economic conditions is known and, sometimes, only if it can be studied from year to year.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

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K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #206)

COMMUNITY FORESTS BENEFIT EVERYBODY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

The advantages of community forests are being more and more appreciated by the people of Pennsylvania. Our State is now fourth in the Union in the number of such forests. Today 134 forest areas aggregating 50,000 acres are being maintained by civil subdivisions in our Commonwealth. But according to a survey recently made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, we are still far behind our neighboring state of New York in appreciating the benefits that accrue to a community through the establishment of a town-owned forest, despite the fact that in our State there is located one of the most successful examples of community forest to be found anywhere in our Nation, that maintained by the City of Reading.

Community forests may be created on almost any waste, worn out, cut over or eroded land. Such land can frequently be acquired at little or no cost because of its worthlessness for agriculture. The planting of such areas provides work whose

cost is finally returned to the community from its timber crop. Meanwhile many benefits result from such an undertaking. A recreation area is provided for the townspeople. Cover is provided for wild life, and the fishing and hunting resources of the neighborhood are improved. As the cover of trees increases the run off of surface water is checked, reservoirs are protected from silting, stream flow is stabilized, and the community's water supply becomes more dependable.

Unightly run down areas, which harm the value of all adjoining property become attractive and finally a source of new beauty and value, attracting visitors and encouraging residence development. What is best of all, none of these benefits in any way interferes with the growing economic value of such a woodland for a community, and for a nation whose timber crop resources are all too rapidly becoming depleted.

Reading's municipal forests with those of Pittsburgh, York, Lock Haven, Franklin, DuBois, Altoona, Mount Union, Ashland, Hanover, Waynesboro and Oil City are examples of what are, it is hoped, only beginnings in a movement that can afford great benefits to our State at little cost.

The forests owned by Reading include the Antietam forest of 550 acres, the Lake Ontelaunee watershed forest of 3,013 acres, and a discontinued reservoir area known as Old Maid's Woods.

In all, more than 2,627,000 trees have been planted on the Reading forests. Several hundred high-school boys and girls planted the first 5,000 young trees in 1915 on the Antietam watershed and were assisted by 220 Boy Scouts in planting more trees the following year. Other plantings made on the watershed in 1915 and succeeding years have provided a complete forest cover. Some of the trees are now 40 feet tall. Some red pines are growing at the rate of 20 to 24 inches a year. Scores of trees, worth from \$5 to \$10 each on the stump, are being allowed to grow into more valuable timber, and represent a considerable reserve.

Public support was obtained for the purchase of Reading's mountainous

"front yard" after the timber has been removed from the steep slopes and the mountainside had been gouged out for sand. Practically all of Mount Penn. is now municipally owned, and the forested slopes provide a retreat that is within walking distance of the downtown area. The forests contain hiking trails and bridle paths, numerous picnic grounds equipped with running water, fireplaces, tables and benches, and playgrounds for such sports as tennis, baseball, and football. Hunting is not allowed in the area nearest the city, but fishing is permitted in season on certain portions of the watershed.

During the past ten years, the Planning Board's statement discloses, New York State added 272 to the number of its community forests. In this movement, in which the Pennsylvania Community Forest Council is now the most active agency, Pennsylvania cannot afford to be second to any American state, for community forests aid in the protection of our soil and waters, in the supply of needed timber reserves and in the provision of areas where our people can enjoy healthful outdoor recreation.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

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K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #207)

ANNEXATIONS, A POPULATION TREND FACTOR

(Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

As mentioned in earlier articles in this series, the population studies made by the State Planning Board for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce show that when inspecting population trends for a community, there are many more factors to be considered than the mere increase or decline in the number of persons as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Census each decade. Without a more intensive analysis, a faulty diagnosis of the status of any city may be made.

Many cities in Pennsylvania have shown for the first time, according to the U. S. Bureau of Census statistics for 1940, either a decrease in total or a sharp decline in the rate of increase of their population, causing a desire by many persons, to know the reason or reasons. Since annexations have been, in many instances, the major reason for the seemingly fast growth of many cities prior to 1930, this factor must be considered for its effect in 1940.

An example can be cited by a study of the population trends of the city of Altoona. In 1910, this city had a population of 52,127, increasing by 1920 to

60,331 or a gain of 15.7 per cent. In 1930 the population was reported as 82,054, increasing over 1920 by 36.0 per cent. The 1940 Census showed the population of Altoona to have declined for the first time, to 80,071. It could be assumed from an analysis based on the above-mentioned statistics that something unusual happened in the city of Altoona during the thirties. However, this assumption would be faulty as a more minute inspection of these figures discloses.

In 1910, the population for the city and its environs totalled 67,142 and was distributed as follows - Altoona 52,127, Juniata borough 5,285, and Logan Township 9,730. By 1920, as mentioned previously, Altoona's population had increased to 60,331 and with the addition of Juniata borough (7,660) and Logan Township (14,285), the total for the area had increased to 82,276, or a gain of 22.5 per cent over 1910 and was reasonably comparable with the 15.7 per cent gain for the city only during the same period.

During the period from 1920 to 1930, the city of Altoona annexed all of Juniata borough and much of Logan Township. In 1930, Juniata borough no longer existed as such, so that only two minor civil divisions comprised the same area and the population totalled 90,280 (Altoona 82,054 - Logan Township 8,226), or an increase during the period 1920-1930 of only 8,004 or 9.7 per cent which is quite different from the 36.0 per cent increase for the same period as shown by the population for the city proper. This shows that if anything "unusual" happened, it must have begun to occur during the twenties instead of the thirties, thus showing the casual assumption, as mentioned previously, to be faulty.

This analysis further proves that a continuous close inspection of the underlying factors of a community's population is necessary to fully understand its true status. Local planning based on population growth without a complete study of the cause or causes for such growth is worthless. Such knowledge is absolutely essential to intelligently solve the many problems with which a community is constantly faced.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

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K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #208)

DEFENSE PROGRAM INVOLVES ALL STATE'S INDUSTRIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

We are inclined to think of a National Defense program as requiring nothing but guns and battleships and airplanes, but a brief glance at the national defense orders now placed with Pennsylvania firms to a total of three quarters of a billion dollars so far, since the middle of last June, shows that every type of our State's industry is going to be employed in that task.

Orders for a million and a half dollars worth of steel forgings placed in a single month with Pennsylvania firms, or tens of millions for ammunition fit into the expected picture, but we must not overlook the fact that last month's government orders included almost every possible human need for the food, clothing and shelter of men. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars worth of feather pillows, are now on order in Pennsylvania for the army, and six hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of mosquito netting.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh associations for the Blind are at work filling an order for nearly fourteen thousand dollars worth of cotton pillowcases. Two hundred thousand dollars worth of socks and nearly six hundred and forty thousand dollars worth of woolen underwear and more than a hundred thousand pairs of shoes have been ordered within the past month from the manufacturers of our State. But perhaps young men thinking about the strange experiences ahead of them in the army will be heartened, if they need to be, by contract just placed for sixty two thousand dollars worth of woolen bathing trunks, and seventy thousand dollars worth of neckties.

Among the large orders for cooking and tableware lately placed are two totaling nearly a hundred thousand dollars for china dishes, and more than ninety thousand dollars worth of kitchen pans and pots were contracted for here in a single month.

The variety of these orders is enormous. Everything from oars to applesauce, from chemicals to tank cars, and from steel rivets to mattress covers is included in the constant stream of contracts and orders now being received by the industries of our State. Battleships and watches, batteries and bunting are included in this mounting total of Pennsylvania's contribution to the defense of our land.

The tremendous variety of our State's industry, and its ability to provide almost all of the essentials of modern civilization within its own borders was never better illustrated than it is being illustrated today. Our sugar refineries, our coal mines, our steel mills and our vast textile industry as well as the products of our agriculture are all now at the service of our nation.

In 1918 some of the most extraordinary feats of industrial engineering ever performed were successfully accomplished in Pennsylvania's mills and factories. Great locomotives were turned out ten a day in a single plant of the Baldwin Works.

Today Pennsylvania is a greater State than in 1918 and if there is ever need to duplicate any of those old records, she will demonstrate a productive capacity for peace or for war, that has been steadily developed during the past twenty-five years. To use that capacity for construction, rather than for destruction, is the hope of her people as they buckle to the necessary task of defense.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE STATE PLANNING BOARD

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K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #209)

A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO THE LAUREL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

The mountain laurel is Pennsylvania's State Flower. Its abundance in the wild valleys and along the rocky hillsides of our State attracts every year thousands of visitors from outside the Commonwealth and affords pleasure and pride to our own people. Many Pennsylvanians travel hundreds of miles to see the laurel blossoms of our State in the late spring or early summer, and every year Pennsylvania crowns one of its most lovely daughters as the Laurel Queen at an annual festival celebrating the fresh wild beauty of its favorite flower.

But for many years that very popularity, has been regarded by many members of our Garden Club as a danger to one of our State's greatest scenic charms. The laurel's bright evergreen leaves have made the plant a popular Christmas garland throughout our eastern states. Wreaths of laurel have been hung on millions of American doors, and there is no doubt that the careless gathering of laurel, its uprooting, the needless breaking of its branches by inexperienced

pickers, or the wholesale stripping of hillsides is harmful to the interests of the State

How to save Pennsylvania's laurel for the enjoyment of us all with no loss to the cheer of the Christmas season, and no harm to any Pennsylvania industry has long been a problem in our State to those who valued our scenic beauties and realized how valuable, even in cold dollars and cents, our State flower has become to our people. For the hundreds of millions of dollars spent here every year by visitors and tourists is an important item of our State's income.

The State Planning Board has recently pointed out that in the little borough of Hatboro, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, this problem has finally been solved through the efforts of two public spirited women, and with the help of the State's Garden Clubs. Mrs. William F. Price and Mrs. Morris Jarrett of that borough have devoted much of the past two years to devising an evergreen Christmas garland as beautiful as a wreath of laurel and yet one that can be produced from nursery stock easily replacable and grown for the market, and threatening no destruction to the wild flowers of any state.

After long experiment and much expert help inexpensive wreaths and garlands have been made from blended Austrian Pine and Japanese cypress-wreaths that are fragrant and evergreen and with a distinctive charm that adopts them to all types of Christmas decoration.

The little borough of Hatboro this year is strewn with these garlands, all made by community cooperation as the result of the enterprise of a few public spirited women, intent on preserving the beauties of our State by work rather than by words, and the "Save the Laurel" campaign promises to give birth to a new Pennsylvania industry.

